AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "

Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.
Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES.

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,495—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7351	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lanzborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "[illegible]



INVALID'S PORT WINE.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRAND.

Invaluable to Invalids and as a general Tonic on account of its sustaining and recuperative power.

A REALLY NUTRITIOUS AND GENUINE

OLD PORT WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts, Rs. 34-0-0. Pints, Rs. 18-0-0.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

[illegible] ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

BECHSTEIN.

BERLIN AND LONDON.

World's Greatest Pianists prefer the [illegible]CHSTEIN Piano to any other.

[illegible]ight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have [illegible]riority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

[illegible]NDY & CO., LD.,
[illegible]OINTED AGENTS. BOMBAY.

[illegible]ION TO THE "BAHADUR"

[illegible]ALOGUE

[illegible]EEN-EMPRESS"

[illegible]N D.

[illegible]EEN-EMPRESS"
[illegible]List. They are packed in
[illegible]ADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.
[illegible]Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

[illegible]AHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS,"
No. 3, 3¼ in., Rs. 27-8.
[illegible]AHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS,'
No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

[illegible]arge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
[illegible]arge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

[illegible]ON APPLICATION.

[illegible]CO., LD.,

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch. The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.

PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.

IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.

LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made [illegible] Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to [illegible] following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the [illegible]tes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as [illegible] Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the [illegible]made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them [illegible]same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette [illegible]y difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in [illegible]uble the prices of those made in Aden.

[illegible] Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the [illegible]vince themselves of the above facts.

[illegible]ENTS :
[illegible] & CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BEZONJEE PESTONJEE (OF PINTO HOTEL, MATHERAN) Who for the past seasons has been Representative in Bombay of this Circus.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK. THE BICYCLE DRAWING:

On Saturday last having been successful to both Patrons and the Management, a Handsome Bicycle will be given away

On SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.

COUPONS WILL BE GIVEN NIGHTLY.

Drawing of the Bicycle to take place at the Circus. Every person purchasing a Ticket of Admission Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, will be given a Coupon-number during the week.

NOTICE.—The drawing takes place at the Circus in presence of the audience and the winning number must be there, or the drawing goes on, until among the audience present.

R. LOVE, Manager.

A GREAT NOVELTY BILL.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.

A GOLD AND SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONG THE CHILDREN.

Children half price to all parts of the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. Gallery, for Natives only. Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S LONDON GAIETY COMPANY, BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. GEORGE EDWARDES IN THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 27TH FEB. "GAIETY GIRL"

FRIDAY, FEB. 28TH & SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH, "RUNAWAY GIRL"

MONDAY 3RD, & TUESDAY 4TH MARCH, "TOREADOR"

WEDNESDAY, 5TH & THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH, THE GAY PARISIENNE

In which the following Specially Selected Company will appear:—

Mr. J.A. WARDEN	Miss MARIE SHIELDS.
Mr W. H. KEMBLE.	Miss GAYNOR ROWLANDS,
Mr. CHAS. BROWN.	Miss HELEN SEDGER
Mr. CHAS. HOVIS.	Miss GWLADYS PARRY.
Mr. WILLIAM HOVIS.	Miss EDITH CORAL.
Mr. FRITZ REMMA.	Miss ALICE POWELL.
Mr. W. TALLEUR ANDREWS.	Miss EDITH GAUNT.
Mr. HARRY GREGORY.	Miss WINIFRED WOOD.
Mr. EDWARD LAUDI.	Miss LILLIE LEVERNE,
	Miss HILDA CORAL.
	Miss ELISE COOKE.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A LATE TRAIN timed to leave COLABA at 9-40 Railway time, for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 812 OF 1900.

BAI BAIAI, wife of SORABJI BEZONJI.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGABAI alias LUXMIBAI, Administratrix of the late HAWA DHANAJI PARKAR, deceased .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1901, the following Immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land of Fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Cavel Street, in the Gart called or known by the name of Kalbadevichiwady or Gaiwady, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3325, Street No. 237, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the public passage of the said Gart and partly by the property belonging to Baboorao Camset Sonar, on or towards the West by the public passage of the said Gart, on or towards the North partly by the passage and partly by the well reserved for the public use of the inhabitants of the said Gart, on or towards the South by the public passage of the said Cavel Street formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao and Minocheher, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MANGALDAS MOTIRAM.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1902.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1902, to Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1902, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY BANK STREET, FORT,

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of Carved Open Work Blackwood Furniture, Rich Plateware, Persian Carpets, &c., at Medows Street, Fort, behind Paper Currency Bank.

On FRIDAY, the 28th Inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. A. READYMONEY and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address the very valuable carved open work blackwood household furniture, consisting of drawing room sets, chiffoniers, cloth press, rich plateware, hanging table lamps, old China jars and vases, parian figure, &c., the property of Dr. UNDERWOOD, changing residence.

Property on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1902.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuch... First Class Furniture for Sale or Hi... respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Bamber's Furniture, Square Piano, etc., at No. 2, Grand Building, Lower Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED ENGRAVERS. Apply, with testimonials and specimens of work, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

KASHMIR FLOATING ESTABLISHMENT.—Superior BOARD and RESIDENCE from Rs. 100 monthly. Every facility for Boating and Yachting on the Lakes.—Miss MIDDLETON, Srinagar, Kashmir.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects, by D. J. Tata, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS HONOURS (LONDON), Rs. 4, care of The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., near Currency Bank.

MBRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, for six months, from middle of May, BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, completely Furnished. Apply E. L. BARTON.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, for Office or Business purposes the Second floor of "WARWICK HOUSE," above Messrs. Blackie & Sons, Ld., Publishers, opposite Victoria Terminus. For rent and particulars apply to BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, on the Ground Floor.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact, Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chaukis Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 1900 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—(illegible) ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, (illegible) or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMP..." this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Announcements, Bill Forms, Business Cards, &c., printed with neatness and despatch at moderate rates. Special terms for... Manager "Bombay Gazette."

SILK...

RATES.—...

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,00
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,00
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,00

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas &...
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security... every description of banking business transa...
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per... per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the fol... rates of interest:—

	Per c... Per Ann...
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 8 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and ad... Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all... Securities, particularly the Shares and De... Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Misce... Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the ... and interest of Debentures on its approve... terms which may be ascertained on app... Absentee shareholders' and Investors' inter... fully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock ... through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. K...

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.

HONGKONG & SHANG... ING CORPOR...

Paid up Capital.....
Sterling Reserve Fund .....
Silver Reserve Fund .....
Reserve Liability of Prop...

COURT OF DIRECTO... IN ...

SIR TH...
Londo...

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYA...

CAPITAL .....
RESERVE FUND...
RESERVE LIABI...
SHAREHOLDE...

HEA...
HATON COURT, THREA...

AGENCIES

Bombay,	Sin...
Calcutta,	Pe...
Madras	K...
Rangoon,	B...
Colombo,	Bo...
Penang,	H...
Deli (Sumatra),	F...
Thatping.	

The Corporation GRA... and Branches; buy a... change; issue Letters ... Banking business.

FI...

are received for TW... per Annum. Rate... on application.

Bombay, Agency...

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED AT ONCE

AN experienced native MISTRY or FOREMAN for erection of a 200 ft. Iron Girder Bridge and another 100 ft. span afterwards. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Only energetic men, who have erected Bridges before, need apply, stating age and submitting copies of certificates. No joining expenses, and appointment subject to one month's notice or on termination of the work.

Apply to

DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, Jhelum Valley Road Division, P. W. Dept., Kashmir.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each. Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1902, at 8-30 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Sec.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND IN BOMBAY FROM 5TH MARCH TO 8TH MARCH, 1902.

FROM the 1st to the 8th March, 1902, inclusive, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will issue combined RETURN TICKETS with admission to LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE either for the day or available for all the days the Fete is open. These combined Return Tickets will be issued to Passengers from any Station on the G. I. P. system above Kalyan and not including Kalyan and the Railway Tickets for the Return journey will be available up to the 10th of March, 1902, inclusive.

The combined Return Tickets will be issued to Passengers of all classes. The rates for the combined Return Tickets with admission to Lady Northcote's Fete will be calculated as follows:—

Railway Ticket at SINGLE FARES for the DOUBLE JOURNEY according to the Class of Tickets held. For entrance to the Fete, an additional charge of Rs. 5 for a Season Ticket or Rs. 1 for a Fete Ticket available for one day, will be added.

Passengers holding Return Tickets may return by any Train including Mail Trains up to the 10th of March, 1902.

If sufficient combined Tickets are sold at Poona by 12 noon on the 6th of March, 1902, for use on the 7th and 8th of March respectively a SPECIAL TRAIN will be RUN on FRIDAY, the 7th of March, 1902, leaving Poona at 12-52 to arrive in Bombay at 16-30 and another Train on Saturday, the 8th of March, 1902, leaving Poona at 11-22 to arrive in Bombay at 15 o'clock. The Trains would stop at Khirkee, Lonavla, Khandalla, and Karjat to pick up Passengers for the Fete.

If sufficient Tickets are not taken by the 4th of March, 1902, for these Special Trains to warrant the Trains being run on the 7th or 8th of March, 1902, the fact will be notified in the Local Newspapers of the 6th of March, 1902, and Passengers holding combined Tickets for the Fete by these Trains will be required to travel by the ordinary advertised Trains.

No reserved accommodation will be allowed by these Special Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th of February, 1902.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of CONDEMNED and OBSOLETE RAILWAY STORES and MATERIAL will be held at the Company's General Stores, at Nagpur, on 28th March, 1902, commencing at 7 A. M.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, Dated 21st Feb. 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HELEN RICHARDSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the estate of HELEN RICHARDSON, Spinster, late of the Industrial Home for Women, Tardeo, Bombay, who died at Tardeo, Bombay aforesaid on the 17th day of August, 1901, and Probate of whose Will was on the 14th day of February, 1902 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE ERNEST JACKSON, Esq., the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased relating to the deceased's Indian Estate, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, are hereby required to send in the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executor at their office No. 36, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 15th day of February, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for their proposed New Offices.

2. The designs must include general drawings, plans, elevations and sections, and must be accompanied by a specification and estimate of cost based upon the schedule of rates which will be supplied.

3. The total cost of the building must not exceed Rupees two and a half lakhs (Rs. 2,50,000).

4. The Trustees will determine which of the designs submitted is most suitable for their requirements, and reserve the right to reject any or all the designs without assigning any reason.

5. The Architect who submits the design selected by the Trustees will be given the commission to draw up the detailed working plans of the building at a remuneration of 4½ per cent. on the cost of the building, such remuneration to include provision for the preliminary design and estimate of cost, and the supply of two complete sets of detailed working drawings, one complete detailed specification and schedule of quantities, and such other detailed plans and information as may be required from time to time by the Board's Engineer, who will be entrusted with the construction of the building.

6. The Architect who submits the design considered next best to that selected by the Trustees will be awarded a premium of Rs. 500.

7. With the exception of the selected design and that awarded the premium of Rs. 500, all designs submitted will be returned to their respective Architects after the result of the competition has been determined.

8. All designs should be sent to the Trust Engineer under a *nom-de-plume* or motto, accompanied by a sealed letter disclosing the name of the competitor, the letter to be endorsed on the outside "Competition for Office Design."

9. Full information as to site and requirements of the Trustees can be had on payment of Rs. 10, by applying at the office of the Trust Engineer, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

10. The designs must be submitted on or before 12 o'clock (noon) of the 15th day of APRIL, 1902.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 28th January, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2 OF 1901.

DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and LILADHUR MADONJI carrying on business together in copartnership under the name and firm of DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALMOOKANDAS VITHALDAS BALUBHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS and GANDABHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS, heirs and legal representatives of Vijbhookhandas Laldas, deceased ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of September 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kalbadevi and without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninths of other square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1146, street Nos. 284, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by property formerly belonging to Sadanand Juggonnath subsequently to Vajeshanker Kevalram, on the South the property of Juggonnath Homraj, on the west by a Gully passage and on the east by the Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale application to be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Motibai Solicitors for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K, Sardar Dammoon Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 3-4 = + 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ...£94 5-8 = unchanged
Bar Silver in London.....25 5-16 = ..
Do New York.....55 = + 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, .25'16 = unchanged
Do New York .....4'87 3-4 = ..
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = ..
.. Short London Bills 2 3-4 .. = ..
.. Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 .. = ..
Arrival.—Aston Hall.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester was steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Surats nil. Imports 18,000. Spot 4 20-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Apl.-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4'34	4'32	4'33	4'34	4'17
—1	—1	— 2	—1	—1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port.....34,000 bales.
Do. last year .....
Exports to Great Britain .....13 000 ..
Do. to Continent .....13,000 ..
Mid-Uplands..... 8 3-4
Futures, month of May .....8'44 + 2
Do. do. Aug. .....8'26 + 1
Rapeseed 40. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull.
Linseed 54 3-8. May-June. Business done. Tone easier.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,670,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th February 1902 :—

Cotton	24,539	Bales.
Wheat	3,851	Cwts.
Linseed	17,893	..
Rapeseed	9,161	..
Gingellyseed	11,701	..
Poppyseed	137	..
Groundnuts	632	..
Castorseed	16,468	..
Rice	12,182	..
Myrabolams	9,055	..
Cottonseed	9,193	..

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A	1s 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do do	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do do	171
Marks 3 do do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days do	134
Shanghai 30 .. do	183 1-2
Japan 30 .. do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone unsettled.

Cash	96-5
1st Settlement	96'6
2nd do.	96-13

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do	8 do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do	8 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9 7 to 9-8	
Forward, April-May...	9 7	

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 10	
Do. Forward April-May...	6 10	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	Nominal.	
Do. Forward April-May...	7 4	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	Nominal.	
Do. Forward April-May...	7 12	

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Nominal.	
Forward, April-May... ...	8 13	

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	30
Forward, April-May ...	31 4

Groundnuts—Tone quiet.

Ready	41

Gingellyseed—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready...	46 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	157	151	...	February
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	168	162	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)...	168	162	...	do
Belati. (M.-G.)	184	178	...	do
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		173	...	do
Damangam Pulgam	185	179	...	do
Julgaum (M. G.)		175	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	194	188	...	do
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do.	185	179	...	do
Karanja do.				
Broach do. ...	208	...	...	do
Do. do. ...	206	...	202	25 March
Bhownugger (H. G.) ...		...	180	25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar		...	193	do
Westerns		...	183	do

COTTON.—Tone weak.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, 26.

Wednesday.—The barometer has continued to fall over nearly the whole country, but it has commenced to rise in the north of the Punjab and Kashmir. The barometer is also falling over Persia. A shallow depression has appeared over the north-west dry area and winds are northerly to easterly over the Punjab and westerly to southerly over Rajputana. The temperature is above normal except over Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the excess being greatest on the hills and over north-west India. Light snow has fallen in Kashmir, and rain in Persia, but the only rain fall amounts reported over India are 0·19 inch at Dibrugarh, and 0·11 inch at Sibsagar. Elsewhere the weather is rainless.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Sind, the Punjab North-West Provinces and at Bijapur, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum, Poona, Aurangabad, Nasipur, Raipur and Saugor.

Calms and variable breezes prevail. The forecast has been generally light.

Both the day and night temperature variations show an excess in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 100° at Cuddapah to 78° at Delhi and the minimum from 53° at Sirsa to 77° at Goa.

The sky is partially cloudy in most places to the south of Latitude 22°.

No rain fell at any station.

A small depression lies over Sind, but it is of little or no importance just at present.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	4	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	20	6	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khera Talao and Kumbharwada	36	29	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	11	8	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	61	25	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	12	14	29
G Mahim and Worlee	3	9	19
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	.
Reserve.....	0	18	25
Total.....	147	113	237
Total plague deaths to date.....	105,916	91,734	
Same date last year	180	314	395

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.'

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS,

JOHNSON—February 17, at Meerut, the wife of Major A C Johnson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, D A A G for Musketry, of a son.
TALBOT February 13, at Mandalay, the wife of A R Talbot, Inspector, P C A, of a son.
WILSON—February 19, at Gandicherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of John Findlay Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAZELY—February 20, at Villupuram, Mercy, the wife of Civil Apothecary W E Bazely, aged 36 years, 3 months and 6 days.
CARBERY—February 19, at Calcutta, of malarial fever of nine months' duration, Bernard Joseph, the seventh son of Robert Joseph Carbery, aged 31 years and 7 months.
FOY—February 21, at Cawnpore, of broncho-pneumonia, Arthur Foy, Retired Senior Member of the Firm of Foy Brothers, in his 70th year.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water 1-43m., 2 21s. Low water, 7-52s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Organ Recital and Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kenna ch.
Bombay Club, half yearly General Meeting, 9-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Junior Football Tournament, 4 and 5 p.m.
Annual Meeting Bombay Archæological Society.
B. B. B. A. Rooms, Town Hall 5-30 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-30 to-day.

KILLED BY A FALL—Fatma, a Mahomedan girl, aged two years, residing with her parents on the first floor of a chawl in Bapty Road, while playing on the verandah of the chawl on Tuesday, accidentally fell through the railings on to the road below. She received 1 injuries to her head, which resulted in her death a few hours after.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 20 horses, 90 bullocks, 1 cat, and 15 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of January, 30 horses, 140 bullocks, 13 donkeys, 4 buffaloes, 1 she-goat, and 21 dogs, were admitted, and during the same month 34 horses, 85 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 13 donkeys, 1 cat, and 19 dogs, were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case, among horses, 1 case, among bullocks, 1 case, among she-goats and 7 cases among dogs, proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients, during the month,—11 horses, 1 bullock, 2 cows, 17 dogs 2 cats, 2 parrots, and 1 pigeon.

THE NEW HEAD PRIEST OF SODAWATERWALA'S AGIARI.—Dastur Shaparji Bhucherji Ichaporia, the late Head Priest of Sodawaterwala's Agiari, opposite the Marine Lines Station, died last week at the age of seventy-two. At the Uthamna ceremony of the deceased, which took place at the Agiari, it was declared that the new Head Priest appointed at the Agiari was Ervad Bomanji Shaparji Ichaporia, the son of the deceased. Ervad Bomanji is an Avesta and Pehlvi scholar and when he was a student of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Madress, he carried off many prizes by in his proficiency these languages. He is an Avesta teacher at Sir Jamsetji's boys' and girls' schools and has also a teacher at Fort and Proprietory High Schools. At the close of the Uthamna ceremony of his late father he was presented with a shawl by the proprietor of the Agiari.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, the third Presidency Magistrate, one Hirji Kala, charged Rutan Shewa with stealing his watch and chain. Mr. Dadiseth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The story of the prosecution was that the complainant, with two of his friends was going from the Fort to Mandvi at 11 p. m. on Sunday last. Near the Salvation Army Hall, the accused came from behind, gave the complainant a blow and snatched a watch from the pocket of his inner waistcoat. The complainant shouted out and the accused was arrested near the Bori Bunder station by the Railway Police. The watch was recovered from his person. The defence was that ill-feeling existed between the accused's employer and the complainant, and the watch was forced into his waist band. The magistrate found the prosecution unsatisfactory and discharged the accused. The complainant was fined Re. 15, whichsum was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

OLD OFFENDERS—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Budloo Chater alias Fadloo Ibrahim, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Hemsworth with stealing a sari valued at Rs. 2, the property of one Kaitan Pascol who lives in a hut at Matoonga. The accused stole the sari from the roof of the complainant's hut, where it had been left drying. He then made his way towards the Matoonga Railway Station, where he was challenged by a policeman. The sari was found in his possession and was subsequently identified by the complainant as his property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Another old offender, named Ananta Manohar, was charged by Inspector Williamson, before the same Magistrate, with the theft of four pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 3, the property of one Pursaram Venkar. The accused entered the complainant's house, while the latter was asleep on Tuesday afternoon and made away with a bundle containing the clothes. The Magistrate convicted the accused against whom there was a record of three previous convictions and sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S GAIETY COMPANY.
"THE GAIETY GIRL."

THE excellence which has characterised every performance yet given by Mr. John Gunn's Gaiety Company during their present stay in this city was more than maintained last night when the "Gaiety Girl" was presented. A more enthusiastic company never filled the Novelty Theatre and encores were never so numerous. Mr. Edward Lauri appeared as the gay old Judge, Sir Lewis Gray, and Mr. T. A. Warden, sustained the role of Dr. Montague Brierly. Both of these talented comedians were at their best. Miss Elise Cooke as Rose Brierley and Miss Hilda Coral as Alma Somerset also filled their roles with great success. Miss Gwladys Parry in the first act contributed a Par Suel in an inimitable fashion, and her dance throughout the performance was greatly admired. The whole performance was provocative of keen enthusiasm. An extended notice will be published in to-morrow's issue.

THE Quetta correspondent of the Lahore paper writes :—A well-known traveller has been spending a few days here lately. This is Mr. A. W. Savage Landor, who has just travelled from London to Quetta via the Caspian, Teheran, Meshed, Kirman, Seistan, and Nushki. He crossed the Desert by a route that has, not hitherto, been traversed by an Englishman. Mr. Savage Landor marched in a more Spartan manner than would be appreciated by an ordinary traveller; he possessed four riding camels and no tent. He was five months "en route," having been laid up with fever for a month at Seistan. The public will probably ere long be able to avail itself of a most interesting book descriptive of his experiences of the journey.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE VICEROY'S SCHEME.

An important scheme regarding the decentralization of the business of the Military Department and the Army Headquarters has been sanctioned, and we take the following:—

Nomination to the following appointments will in future be made by the Commander-in-Chief of India, and will be submitted direct by the Army Headquarters to the Viceroy for approval.

I. Officiating appointments of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces.

II. Permanent appointments of the officers of the Indian Service to first class District Commands.

III. Permanent appointments of officers of the Indian Service and British Service to second class District Commands, except in case of the Aden Command, for which existing procedure will be followed.

IV. Permanent appointments of the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Comm and, and the Inspector-General of Cavalry, if of the Indian Service.

The following appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief, and submitted direct by the Army Headquarters to the Viceroy before notification :—

I. Officiating appointments of the officers of the British and Indian Services to first class District Commands.

II. Officiating appointments of the officers of the Indian and British Services to second Class District Commands.

III. Officiating appointments of the Adjutant-General in India and the Quarter-Master-General in India.

IV. Officiating Inspector General of Cavalry and Officiating Inspector General of Artillery.

V. Officiating appointments of the Deputy Adjutant-Generals of Commands of the British and Indian Services.

VI. Officiating appointments of Colonels on the Staff (Brigadier-General) Royal Artillery.

The following will be disposed of under orders of the Commander-in-Chief :—

I. Appointments of unqualified officers to the Staff when no qualified officers are available.

II. Grant of extension to Commandants of the Native Regiments when within rule.

III. Appointments of officers to the Indian Army Reserve and removal therefrom.

The same conditions as those which govern the appointments of officers to the Commands and Staff should continue to be observed viz :—

(a) That the officer recommended is duly qualified to hold the appointments.

(b) That the due proportion of appointments held by the officers of the British and Indian Services is maintained.

(c) That the officers of the Indian Service belonging to one Command are not given Staff appointments in other Commands without sufficient cause.

All appointments now published in G. G. O. will continue to be so published :—Draft orders being sent to the Military Department for publication in the "Gazette of India."

Nominations and appointments of officers for the Field Service will be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The following may be disposed of under orders of the Commander-in-Chief :

I. Volunteer Officers Decoration. II. Grant of Good Conduct Medal. III. Meritorious Service Medal to the British Non-Commissioned Officers of the Unattached List.

(These rewards will continue to be notified in the G. G. O.)

The following should continue to be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department.

I. Grant of extension of tenure of appointments on the Staff.

II. Admissions to the Order of British India and Order of Merit.

III. Grant of honorary rank on retirement to Native officers.

IV. Memorials from the native officers and men addressed to the Viceroy, appealing against the dismissal.

V. Confirmation of sentence of death and penal servitude on British soldiers.

VI. Serious cases of collision between British soldiers and natives.

The allotments of Unattached List of officers may be published in G. O. C. C. in future instead of G. G. O.

Recommendations from Commands for promotion and direct commissions to native officers should be made direct to the Army Headquarters, and need not be submitted to the Military Department.

As regards the dismissals of native officers for misconduct, the Commander-in-Chief has power to dispose of.

The question of training of the British soldiers as Railway guards will be disposed of by the Commander-in-Chief in direct communication with the Public Works Department.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contribution towards the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged.....	1,69,779	10	3
The members of the bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Association through their Hooy S cretaries.....	721	0	0
H H Maharajah Shri Pratabsingji Gulabsingji, Raja Saheb of Beenda State, through Dewan Saheb, Beenda State...	500	0	0
Subscriptions from the Superintendent, Deputy and Asst Superintendents Examiners' Clerks and others employed at the Govt Central Prose, an the Secretariat Branch Press	413	5	6
Col A W G Bell	100	0	0
The Officers and Crew of the R I M steamer Sladen (Calcutta Fund)	32	4	0
Mr R H Sahasrabudhi, B A, Educational Inspector S W Dharwar, and his establishment	27	8	0
Mr Pereshaw B R Mody	25	0	0
The District Sub-Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, Belgaum, through their Secretary Mr G K Oka	18	4	0
The District Sub-Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, at Siddapur, through the Collector of Kanara	15	2	8
The District Sub-Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, Dharwar, through their Secretary Mr V C Soman as 3rd instalment	9	14	0
The Employes of the B B and C I Ry. 5th instalment.....	0	8	0
Total.....	1,71,675	8	5

S Reisch, Sassoon J David, Ibrahim Raimtoola, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Narondas Purshotumdas, Frederick Noel Paton, Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy, Jehangir Bomanjee Petit,—Honorary Secretaries.

COLONEL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, will succeed to the vacancy in the 2nd Class District caused by Sir Hector Macdonald's appointment to command the forces in Ceylon. Major-General Hobson will vacate his post in Ceylon on March 26th.

THERE will be a good many changes both in the Judicial and Executive branches in Bengal shortly. Messrs. Anderson and Cameron are both about to retire, and they will be succeeded in the Judgeships of Saran and Hooghly, respectively, by Messrs. Gordon and Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb. Mr. Holmwood is also leaving Gaya, Mr Pittar succeeding him, and Mr Walmsley is leaving Faridpur and will succeed Mr. Pittar as Judge of Noakhali, Mr Beachcroft will vacate the Additional Judgeship of Mymensingh, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf filling the vacancy, Mr Drake Brockman proceeds on eight month's leave, Mr. Palit succeeding him temporarily, Mr. Geidt, Additional Sessions Judge, Hooghly and 24 Parganas, goes on six months' leave in April, his place being filled by Mr. Henderson, now on special duty revising the orders and circulars of the High Court. Among Magistrates and Collectors, Mr. Mukerjee will get Khulna, Mr. Delevigne Jessore, Mr. Hamilton, Hooghly, and Mr. Twidell, Singhbhum, when the present incumbents go on leave. Mr. Geake, now at Khulna, will be transferred to Chittagong vice Lea.

DOWIEISM has spread across the border from Chicago into Canada, but it is not likely to receive the same toleration on British as on United States soil. In British Columbia one of Dowie's lieutenants, "Elder Brooks, of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion," has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for counselling one of his adherents not to engage a doctor when his children were suffering from diphtheria. The elder appealed, but the Full Court of the Province has just upheld the conviction and endorsed the sentence.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have visited a large number of towns of note in India, and while I fully recognize the fact that Bombay compares very favourably with them in all that I have regarded as beautiful in nature and art, I am at the same time constrained to concede that it is far and away in the back ground from a consideration of the standard of education that prevails in the European schools of this city. Why the European schools of Bombay have been permitted to remain in an inefficient condition for so many years past is an inexplicable puzzle to me. There can be no doubt that the general public evince a considerable degree of interest in them, for the large attendances at their annual exhibition days bear ample evidence as to this. The results at the matriculation examination has, for many years, been most disappointing, and the reverse of creditable to those in responsible authority—with one exception however—the Byculla Boys' School under Mr. MacNee, M. C. P. of London. It is impossible to overstate the importance of a good education. To the parents of the children it is certainly a matter of paramount importance, to those who are in a position to send their sons across the sea for their educational equipment, the subject assumes a slightly different aspect, but to one and all in general, the education of the European children of Bombay is a question which should engage their most earnest attention. Let us then conscientiously enquire into the cause of the present condition of inefficiency of the schools. It undoubtedly lies in the inefficiency of the teachers' themselves. This is the kernel of the question, and must present itself with unmistakable clearness to all who are prepared to face facts. The public are probably not in a position adequately to realize the backward condition of the Bombay schools. But if careful enquiry is made into the progress and results of each standard of each school for the past (say) ten years, the facts revealed will be astounding and almost incredible. I am making no uncertain allegation. My assertion is capable of complete substantiation. I will endeavour to bring into prominence the weak point in the armour of the present system of education afforded for the European children of Bombay. There are in this city no less than fourteen European Protestant schools, seven of which are High Schools or Institutions, teaching up to the Matriculation examination. Were I speaking of similar schools at home, I should be in a position to state the large number of graduate teachers in them. In Bombay, however, after careful and full investigation, I find but three—only three—graduate teachers. At St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, in addition to other graduates, there are five masters possessing the highest degree in arts. Not a single school in Bombay possesses a Head Master with a degree. This is indeed a singular anomaly and at once a rather unenviable distinction for the city that has, in other respects, been justifiably characterized as "the first city in India." It surely cannot for a moment be admitted that Bombay is not fully alive to all the advantages resulting from a fully efficient staff of teachers. Without a degree what guarantee can there be that the teacher has himself gone through a course of education befitting his position as a qualified instructor in any branch of learning. If a small number of earnest parents will band themselves together towards a common cause—the improvement of the Bombay European Schools—some fruitful results are bound to follow. If efficiency can be attained in no other way than the reduction of the number of schools, the number should certainly be reduced and duly qualified graduates employed. It ought to be incumbent on the parents of the pupils to move in the matter, and no stone should lie unturned till the material improvement of the schools becomes a practical possibility.

I write of the European Protestant schools. I have no knowledge whatever of other schools.

SYMPATHISER.

A BURGLAR'S REMARKS ON JERRY-BUILDING.

CONSIDERABLE amusement was caused at Clerkenwell Sessions when Richard Murray, thirty, shoemaker, was convicted of having attempted to burglariously enter the dwelling-house of William J. Day, a carpenter, of No. 7, Shottendane-road, Fulham, on the night of January 13. In making his defence to the jury, Murray created much laughter by his ingenuous and humorous statements. He said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am a man with a past-in-fact, a burglar with a knowledge of how to do things properly. For this reason I want you to acquit me. The police did this in the most clumsy manner, but, gentlemen, you must remember that I know what to do if I want to get into a house, and I certainly should not set about in such an unworkmanlike fashion as the officers suggest. Now, gentlemen, if you live in Fulham or know the district you know that nearly all the houses are little more than lath and plaster, and you could open any of them with a small pocket-knife. Then, why use a jemmy? It is not necessary. All you have to do is to slip quietly round the back of the place, push the window catch back with a thin knife, raise the sash, climb in, shut the window down and fasten the catch, and there you are—you can do as you like. And it is not so risky as pushing in the front door. That makes a noise, and, besides, it takes something to force the lock, and then there is the top and bottom bolts. Now, gentlemen, do you think I should take all that unnecessary trouble at the front door when I could do it so easily at the back. I tell you what it is, gentlemen. I am too well known to the police, and it's a got-up affair on their part. My picture is on the papers, my photograph is at every police-station, and I am an ex-convict. That is why I'm here. It's nothing new. I've had twelve months for doing nothing before, and I also had six months for the same thing. That's because my face is so well known to the police. When I was before the magistrate he asked me if I had ever been helped by the Prisoner's Aid Society. 'No,' I answered; 'I don't want any so long as I can make my own burglar's tools.'" (Loud laughter.) Warder Cook proved that Murray had been in and out of gaol serving sentences of imprisonment and penal servitude for the past fourteen years. He was now ordered two years hard labour. Murray: Can't you make it a little longer? Make it three, and then I shall feel happy. (Laughter.)

CAPE FORGERY CASE.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL AND MR. RHODES' SIGNATURE.

THE action brought by Mr. Louw against Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Princess Catherine Radziwill to obtain sentence in connection with certain promissory notes drawn by the Princess, and purporting to be endorsed by Mr. Rhodes, was resumed before the Supreme Court at Capetown on Feb. 6, when Mr. Rhodes gave evidence.

He denied that the signatures on the bills were his. He first knew of the existence of forged notes purporting to be endorsed by himself in the first half of 1901, their value being £23,000. He had not signed a note for two years.

He knew Princess Radziwill well. He had met her at a dinner given by a London journalist several years ago, and in 1899 she travelled to South Africa in the same steamer as himself. He had never discussed politics with her, and he disclaimed all association with the newspaper "Greater Britain."

The Chief Justice said he was convinced that the notes were forgeries, and he refused to grant a provisional sentence.

Further developments are anticipated.

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True, their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos."

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th February, 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.
2. The Range will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 1st proximo from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are reminded that the Range will be finally closed from the 1st proximo
All Members not yet completed are requested to avail themselves of this the last opportunity of doing so.
3. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th March 1902, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the first week in March.
Printed instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.
4. All Members can, on application to Head-Quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.
5. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade at 8 p.m., to-day (Thursday) the 27th instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.
Dress—Drill order, Plain clothes.
Refreshments will be provided.
Letter D Company will parade to-day (Thursday), the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road
Dress:—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Attendance at the above parades to count as Commanding Officer's Parades.
6. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd March.
7. There will be drill for all Recruits every Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, until further orders.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B.V.R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

TO THE VICTORS THE SPOILS.

So much has been said of "thieving missionaries, plundering bishops and systematic looting" in China, that the public, as well as those interested, will welcome a paper, which Mr. G. G. Phillimore contributes on the subject of "Booty of War" to the journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. Europeans, among them ladies, have been so persistently accused of pilfering that some of them have almost come to believe that they have really and truly broken the eighth commandant. By and by they will be fully persuaded, and we may hear of consignments of conscience-money being sent to the Celestial treasury. What an army may do in a hostile country and what is permissible for private individuals are two widely different categories. There is, however, consolation for petty pilferers, who quote the scriptures in their defence, to learn from Mr. Phillimore that there is some variation from a strictly moral course is overlooked by some who "hold that the Chinese are not quite regarded as entitled to the same international rights or subject to the same international obligations as a Christian power." Booty, that is to say loot, is still allowable on certain occasions by International Law. In its strict sense the term "spoils of war" is applied to the moveable property taken from an enemy on land whether belonging to the hostile state or to any of its subjects, as opposed to 'conquests' which deal with territory and real property, while 'prize' means hostile property captured at sea." It is the admitted right of hostile forces to destroy the private and public property of an enemy without compensation, if this is required by military necessity and to commanders or exact requisitions and contributions for the use of an invading army from all inhabitants of the invaded country whether under arms or non-combatants, or even neutral residents without payment. But the general rule and practice of to-day is that subject to that necessity, all private property on land which is not available for warlike purposes, or taken from the enemy on the field of battle, is exempt from confiscation and seizure; and for the signatories of the Hague Convention, besides the immunity of private property on land from confiscation, except in case of military necessity pillage or plunder or the appropriation of hostile private property by individuals for their own purposes is forbidden under any circumstances, even though the town or place where they are taken by storm. So also is the taking of personal effects from prisoners, except arms, horses and military papers, forbidden. Those who laid hands on the property of silk mercers and curio dealers are just as culpable before high heaven as the man who picks a pocket, and the law takes no account of the plea of ignorance.

The disposition of booty in a matter entirely within the description of the victorious sovereign. But, as Mr. Phillimore sets forth, it has been the practice, up to quite recent times, to allow the capturing troops a share in the captures, and they are moreover generally allowed to take the full benefit of their captures. At the same time the principle has long been recognised by writers on International Law and acted upon by commanders in the field, that all acquisitions by soldiers in war and private individuals too, ensue to the benefit of the sovereign, whose agents they are, and appropriation by individuals of enemy's property is only justifiable by the permission of their sovereign. How the great seals went to England nobody knows, and the sovereign did not interfere, for his Majesty was assured, as his subjects were, that they were not carried away by English hands. Men belonging to all contingents helped themselves with freedom. The French Government sent back all they could lay their hands on. America intends to some day and the British military authorities have taken steps in the same direction. English practice for the past hundred years has been consistent with the exception that private property captured in a town taken by assault, or on the field of battle which the captors were privileged to retain. The only instance in which the general principle was deviated from was during the Mutiny. But in that case the special considerations of rebellion came into operation, for there still exists in England a complete statutory procedure and sanction for the distribution of booty among troops on proper occasions. After Seringapatam jewels and treasure were distributed among the soldiers, the king retaining the ordnance, ammunition, military stores and grain. General Wellesley in 1804 advised the Governor-General of India to give the troops a sum of money instead of the value of the ordnance and stores captured at Jaffrabad. At Bordeaux, the same General, then Duke of Wellington, handed stores to the troops "to whom they belonged as a right of war." In the Peninsular War they received the value of the guns and ammunition. For the capture of Delhi the troops received six months' batta and to prevent any claim being raised by them to the value of the guns and ammunition taken, they were given a second six months' batta. After the battle of Vittoria property valued at over a million sterling was taken and Major D. in reply to the Judge Advocate, announced that he had himself taken and meant to retain possession of his prize—a miscellaneous haul which included a Spanish girl, a pony, a wardrobe, monkey and other paraphernalia, the property of one of King Joseph's Aides-de-camp.

The system of distributing legitimate loot, which prevails in England does not seem open to any very grave objection. All prize-money and booty goes to Chelsea Hospital. Directly the Crown decides that certain property is the fair spoil of the captors, prize agents appointed by the captors appraise and sell it and the money realised is remitted to the Hospital. In order to ascertain the persons entitled as soon as practicable after the capture, the commanding officers of any regiment or corps entitled to share in the proceeds of the capture, or grant made in consequence of the capture, must transmit to Chelsea hospital a certified list or prize-roll of the persons therein entitled to shares. Sometimes, as Mr. Phillimore shows, the Crown intimated its intention to grant booty beforehand by proclamation at the outset of hostilities. A case in point was at the sailing of the Crimean expedition. But more frequently it did so after the engagement or capture as was done in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns and the Canton operations in 1842. In the Mahratta War and at Delhi the Governor-General of India declared on the spot that booty would be given. But Mr. Phillimore finds that the prerogative was carefully guarded, and although it had been customary for many years for the Crown to grant bounty to the captors, it was not until the Royal pleasure was declared that any right arose. This was not at all satisfactory, for the Crown was slow to move and it took from three to eleven years to make up its mind. And a special commission made inquiries into the matter, which was the subject of bitter complaints, and recommended that there should be a standing proclamation stating in what cases and on what terms the Crown intended in future to grant booty or prize in military operations or that a special proclamation should be at once issued regulating the question for that specific occasion; that prize rolls should be prepared on any capture; that an approximate distribution should be made at once, that it should be distributed on the principle of actual capture and so forth. But the present practice is more simple. It is to grant a gratuity for a particular campaign, all troops engaged in it receiving a share. It is a practice which is open to less abuse than any other, and as China is to pay an indemnity, it is only fair to return all loot. That taken by persons other than troops employed in Peking was robbery, pure and simple. Those who took part in the defence of the embassies may have a claim for a share in the prize-money if they give up their looted property they annexed. To retain it is nothing short of dishonesty.

MODERN SCIENCE AND THE OCCULT.

DOCTOR OLIVER LODGE is first of all known to the world as one of its foremost theoretical electricians. After that he is a metaphysician, and perhaps it is in his lighter moments, that he gives himself up to "psychical research," to speculations on what the man in the street still regards as the occult. He is a man supremely fitted, however, to take in hand investigations which, if they are to be conducted at all, should be carried out by a fair, and at the same time coldly rational philosopher. Dr. Lodge, years ago, built up on the bases his predecessors had founded for him unheard of theories as to the functions and attributes of electricity; and the properties and constitution of matter, and of the nature of ether. To the ordinary investigator these theories in themselves savoured of the occult, though they were supported by the staunchest logic. At any rate they showed that the bent of the Professor's mind was not so much in the direction of applied science as towards philosophical speculation. The Psychical Research Society, no doubt, congratulate themselves upon their present president. Dr. Lodge's speech at the Westminster Town Hall, was in every sense an interesting and a clear pronouncement. Perhaps the members of the Society, which he undertakes for the time being to pilot safely in the direction of the goal of Truth, look upon it as important. But it hardly seemed to justify the existence of the society for the objects for which it was founded. Dr. Lodge admits, as did every other speculator on the subject since the world began, from the most cultured mystic to the teller of the baldest ghost story, that these experiences had never occurred to him personally. Concerning the passage of matter, through matter he says in one part of his most interesting address, "the passage or leak of one organic solid through another without damage or violence, I treat as not only unproved but impossible." And that is not the only occasion on which research into so-called psychical phenomena would fall flat. It could not get beyond mere ordinary everyday childish conceptions—conceptions of the mind that are due to all the experiences of the human race since Adam. Did these "psychical phenomena" really manifest themselves, they would as being contrary to all the axioms of sense and thought be immediately scouted as impossible. Why a cold blooded, matter-of-fact scientist should go out of his way to investigate when he has not a shadow of fact or experience to aid him on the subject of his conceptions is hard to understand. Dr. Lodge seems to be hardly so careful as one usually finds him in regard to matters of electrical science. For instance though he holds the "passage of matter through matter" to be impossible, he can conceive and believe in materializations, holding that they may represent only a singular and surprising modification of a known power of life. "Just as a snail could absorb material for its shell from its surroundings," he said "so he could perceive, if possible, if the evidence were good enough, that some other intelligence, . . could utilize the territorial particles and make for itself a semblance of a bodily structure." Well, this proves that Dr. Lodge has more imagination than one would have credited him with from his previous unimaginative essays; but it seems hardly compatible with his former statement. Indeed, examined closely, the one proposition seems only to be the converse of the other. If matter had or has the power of being built up from terrestrial (or does he mean etherial?) particles, surely it is rational to suppose that it could or can be disintegrated to those particles. If that can be conceived, and surely it is as conceivable as the mental picture which Dr. Lodge has conjured up, then it is no more impossible to imagine the "leakage of one organic solid through another," than to believe in materializations. Dr. Lodge's concluding sentences are the echo of the cry of the ancient philosopher and of the conclusion that has been the consummation of every metaphysical enquiry since the world began. "Meanwhile what have we to do?" he asks: "To inquire, to criticize, to discover, but also to live—to live this life here and now, and not to spoil our few years here with constant grasping after something which in due time the future will reveal. Those who feel assured of a future existence may be thankful; but those who cannot feel so assured, with them also it is well, if they apply their energies to service on this earthly plane, and read the wholesome and natural joys accessible to us in our present state?" At any rate his address shows us one thing. There is real honesty of purpose in so-called occult investigations. When conducted under the protecting wing of Science, and on scientific principles, they are at any rate raised above the allegation of clap-trap juggling that is so often raised against them.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

THE "Younger Nations" whom, according to Kipling, we fawned on for the men who could shoot and ride, are to be given a chance to take up further responsibilities as partners in the Empire. They are to be invited to say what greater share than at present they desire to take in the maintenance of the navy on which their existence as parts of the British Empire depends. There can scarcely be a doubt that their reply will be at once enthusiastic and generous. Interest and sentiment alike dictate the answer that the Colonies may be expected to give. The time has come when they must assume a fair share of the burden that has been hitherto almost entirely borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. The Colonies realise that the Navy has legitimate claims upon them vastly greater than any the Imperial land forces can have, and they have indicated their readiness to undertake responsibilities which are rightly their's. The remarkable outburst of imperial sentiment, which the South African war has aroused, has brought the colonies into their true relations with the mother land. Among its other results it has served to bring this question of the colonial contributions to the Navy to the stage at which it may be placed upon its proper basis. And if ministers approach it in the true spirit, the result must be to strengthen the Empire of Britain to an immeasurable degree. Once the nations which the race has founded in the South and West assume their natural obligations as partners in the British imperial enterprise the "inexhaustible resources of the Empire" will stand as the guarantee of our supremacy. The extent of the increased contributions which the "younger nations" may make to the Navy will be decided by circumstances. Australasia and Canada together at present contribute no more than £180,000 per annum to the maintenance of the fleet on which their safety depends. Nations having, like these colonies, coast lines on the Pacific, but with considerably less trade to protect, spend millions on their navies, and it is unquestionable that Australasia and Canada must eventually support important sections of the British fleet. Their attitude in relation to this question has a great bearing on British naval predominance in the Pacific, and as Sir John Colomb has urged, we must look to Australasia, for instance, to do more than contribute money. To the Australasian ports we must look for the production and supply of all things necessary for the efficiency of the squadrons in the Pacific and to the Colonies whose coast lines are washed by that ocean we must look also for men to serve in the ships and to supply war garrisons in those waters. Canada and the Commonwealth are not likely to hesitate in answering a call which is inspired by their own desires, while Cape Colony has given an earnest of her intention in the matter by the gift of the two cruisers "Good Hope" and "King Alfred" both of which were launched last year.

MACLAREN'S TEAM V. VICTORIA.

THE return match between MacLaren's Team and Victoria, the result of which is published to-day, has ended like the first fixture, in an easy victory for the Englishmen, who, throughout the game, held the upper hand. The game was singularly devoid of noteworthy performances, MacLaren's hundred, which is his fourth three figure innings during the tour, alone excepted. The Victorians gave a very poor display, their double effort only realising 311—129 and 182. The Englishmen's total of 298 was not quite so large as it promised to be when only five wickets were down for 232, but the last five wickets did very little. There have been unmistakable evidences of a tail in MacLaren's team as on no occasion in the important fixtures have the last few wickets been able to keep up the rate of scoring. Of the remaining matches on the card those against South Australia and the Australians (fifth test match) at Melbourne are the principal.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge is now expected here on the 6th March, and leaves again for England on the 15th idem with invalids and details.

BISHOP COPLESTONE, it is understood, will be enthroned at Calcutta as Metropolitan in May.

MR. D. C. J. IBBETSON has taken over charge of the Home Membership from Sir Charles Rivaz, who proceeds to Lahore this week.

THE Select Committee on the Punjab Transport Bill had a final sitting the other day, and will report to the Legislative Council on Friday.

IT is announced that Doctors Stephens, Christophers, and James have discovered that blackwater fever is far more prevalent in India than has hitherto been supposed.

LATEST advices from Afghanistan report that there are two feet of snow in Kabul, which perhaps portends a break up of the phenomenal dry warm weather in the north of India.

MR. R. H. Macleod succeeds Mr. Ross Scott as Additional Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, when the latter proceeds on leave shortly, Mr. J. E. Gill becoming Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

IT is notified that the Camp Offices of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, and Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, will open at Mahableshwar on the 13th March.

THE latest novelty in Paris is the coffee cigarettes, made, not from the round bean, but from the leaf of the tree. It affords a fragrant and, it is claimed, harmless smoke, completely weaning the palate from tobacco, and thereby conferring a benefit on the race. The cigarettes are made in different degrees of strength.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

THE FUTURE OF CATHAY.

BY FREDERIC COLEMAN.

IN the Spring of the year 1898 a reform movement started in the Empire of China. It gathered strength and bounded forward so rapidly that the very impetus it gained during the early stages of its career proved the means of its eventual downfall.

The year 1900 saw, as a culmination of the reaction from that wave of reform, the Boxer uprising in Northern China, made particularly memorable by the siege of the Peking Legations and the wholesale massacre of foreigners and native Christians in the interior.

To me, writes Mr. Frederic Coleman in the "Daily News," the most important item in "The Lore of Cathay" is the argument of the author that the reform movement under the Emperor Kuang Hsu "has more right than the Boxer craze to be accepted as the real attitude of the Chinese mind."

My decision as to the comparative importance of that particular argument is influenced by the fact that I was, as most close readers of current literature on questions relating to the Chinese and to China must have been, somewhat familiar with the greater part of the contents of "The Lore of Cathay" for some time. There are two points concerning the author's preface with which I cannot agree. First, Dr. Martin states that "The Lore of Cathay" is an essential complement to "A Cycle of Cathay." To my mind, a statement more open to criticism could hardly have been made in regard to either book. Second, while telling us that the contents of his latest publication comprise the "Hanlin Papers," Dr. Martin omits any reference to the various other guises under which the subject matter of the work has appeared from time to time.

Although I am of opinion that "The Lore of Cathay" is no more or less than a revision of a book that has been before the public at least once previously, if not more than once, I think there is new matter contained in this latest edition which it would be well for students of eastern affairs to consider.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

After working many years as a teacher in China, Dr. Martin was appointed in 1898 to be the Head of the Faculty of the Imperial University at Peking. At the time of his appointment to this position the Emperor bestowed upon him "the brevet button of the second rank" as a special honour, which required him to be addressed as "Your Excellency." This great honour was given Dr. Martin in recognition of his previous services in the field of Chinese education which included twenty-five years of labour as President of the Imperial T'ung Wen College.

Hence Dr. Martin is entitled to a hearing when he speaks of the reform movement of 1898, for his own position was not only created by it, but from that position he was as well able as any foreigner to gain an insight into its earnestness of purpose and true motive. He is, moreover, not the only one who can speak, as an authority, of that short-lived renaissance. Others agree with him that the movement was of an intellectual and national character, which "permeated the provinces and moved the mind of the nation." True, not a few foreigners, as has been stated in a recent work on China, "ignored or decried the reform movement as the mere effervescence of a handful of brainless enthusiasts, whose zeal outran their knowledge—dreamers, not practical men."

But this is all the more reason for attention to the statements of Dr. Martin in regard to that movement. That it was generally considered "a mere effervescence" constitutes a great danger that the Western World may for ever do China an immense injustice by remaining in ignorance of the true inwardness of the events of 1898 in the Celestial Empire.

The argument of Dr. Martin is briefly as follows: China is waking from its age-long sleep. As the author puts it: "For a long time the giant of the East has been rubbing his eyes." The effect of successive disastrous conflicts with foreign Powers has been to apprise him of his own weakness, and make him long to throw off his shackles. The inauguration of the reform movement of Kuang Hsu took place about three years after the close of the China-Japan War. To foreigners the first symptoms of the new policy of the young Emperor were apparent in the month of May. Before the end of the following September came the return of the Empress Dowager to power, and with it her counter revolution, "and the cosmic shock by which it was succeeded." These results of the re-entrance of the Empress into the light of the political arena proved, says Dr. Martin, the strength and reality of the reform movement.

So far from extinguishing it, he continues, the effect of the convulsion will be to wake it into fresh activity. He further prophesies that "the Chinese people may be expected to welcome new ideas with more eagerness than ever before." Dr. Martin complains that the Chinese have been wholly misunderstood, but although they may have been, I think few will agree with Dr. Martin as to the reasons for the misunderstanding.

He says that the Chinese are denounced as stolid "because we are not in possession of a medium sufficiently transparent to convey our ideas to them, or transmit theirs to us." This can no more be accepted as sound reasoning than the following statement that we stigmatise the Chinese as barbarians "because we want the breath to comprehend a civilization different from our own."

THE BOXER MOVEMENT.

As to the Boxer movement, Dr. Martin characterises it as "dreadful drama," and speaks of it as the effect of a sudden recoil, stirred up for political purposes by a usurping Regent and her Manchu agents. He inclines to treat of the uprising in Northern China as more of a craze of the moment than as the culmination of years upon years of ever increasing hatred of the foreigner, as some writers have considered it. He even asks his readers to look upon the events of 1900 in the Far East as the birthpangs of a new China.

The national mind and the fact of its existence are considered evidence of a susceptibility to change by Dr. Martin, and a guarantee for the comparative stability of its institutions. China, he says, "is a unit, and through all its members, there sweeps the mighty tide of a common life."

As to Dr. Martin's hopes for the future of China in regard to the relation of the Chinese to the men of the West, however, they will bear less weight with some people from the reason that many will find it hard to believe a statement contained in the author's preface to "The Lore of Cathy," upon which much of his reasoning as to the future seems to be founded. He speaks of the effort of all Manchu rulers of China, with the exception of Kuang Hsu, to maintain in the minds of the Chinese a latent hostility to the foreigner. "That hostility," says Dr. Martin, "has diminished with each defeat by foreign Powers." As to that part of his statement on this subject, much could be said in support and as much has been said which is practically in contradiction thereof. But Dr. Martin goes further. He says, in continuing, that the hostility referred to "almost disappeared during the reform movement under the young Emperor."

If that statement is entirely correct in regard to the Chinese people themselves, the Boxer uprising less than two years later may be declared all the more remarkable. It goes to show, moreover, the which is apparent elsewhere in Dr. Martin's book viz., that the Boxer troubles involved only a comparatively small percentage of the inhabitants of the districts in which the I Ho Ch'uan operated.

In his closing pages Dr. Martin say that, although it is not generally known, the collisions of Chinese with foreign Powers have mostly arisen from a want of diplomatic tact. One is compelled to question what action of a nation or an individual, from the crime of murder downwards, may not be included in the general category of actions lacking diplomatic tact.

The book ends with this sentence: "China needs to learn in the school of adversity. That China has been a regular scholar in that institution for many decades is certain, but it is not yet sure. That China has derived much benefit from the adversity, however, as the end of China's isolation, by "the adversity method" is by no means assured, it is to be hoped that Dr. Martin's prognostications as to the awakening of the giant of the East may, for his own sake, prove to have been correct.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE COLONISTS WHO JOINED THE ENEMY.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Johannesberg gives tables showing that 11,313 Cape Colonists joined the enemy up to November last.

THE KAISER'S NEW YACHT.

LAUNCHED AT NEW YORK.

CHRISTENED BY MISS ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Miss Alice Roosevelt to-day, christened the Emperor William's New Yacht Meteor in New York harbour, and then severed the rope, when the vessel glided into the water amid the firing of cannon, playing of bands and cheers.

At dinner last evening, at the White House, Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassdor, was placed next to Prince Henry.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

YOUNGER NATIONS AND THE IMPERIAL BURDEN.

Mr. Cecil Norton, [illegible] ted a motion regarding the excessive hours of railway men.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, said he was willing to accept a modified form of the motion, but the original motion [illegible] being put to the vote was adopted by 151 against 144.

INFLUENZA IN LONDON.

Lord Raglan and 25 Members of the House of Commons are down with influenza, from which disease 107 deaths took place in London last week.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

There is a serious revival of unrest, partially political, among the students at St. Petersburg and other leading Universities in Russia.

The authorities are resorting to drastic measures.

HOLIDAYS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

It has been ruled that in the case of permanent Government employees, the principal Christian holidays are to be granted as far as possible to all establishments whatever their class or creed.

MURDER OF AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

News has been received here that Arbal Farid Khan Nita, Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani Country on the Dera Ismail Khan border, was murdered this morning by the Sheranis.

THE STABBING OF A CORPORAL.

SENTENCE ON THE ACCUSED.

POONA FEB. 24.

The Royal Scots and Shropshire Light Infantry were paraded to-day on the former's ground for the purpose of hearing the sentence on Private Walker of the Shropshires who stabbed Corporal Wood of his own Regiment in June last. The parade was under the command of Colonel Francis, Commanding the station. The prisoner, under a strong escort, was marched handcuffed on to the ground and halted facing two Regiments.

Captain Dyson, Station Staff Officer, read the sentence which was one of penal servitude for life. On its conclusion, the Armourer Sergeant who had been told off for the duty, in a few minutes fixed the fetters on Walker's feet and joined them to his hands. The prisoner and his guards then turned right and marched off the ground to where a carriage was kept in readiness. The prisoner wished goodbye to some of his comrades, and was then driven to Wanowrie military prison.

The prisoner will be sent home, where he will serve out his sentence.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, arrived this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino, from Genoa to Bombay, Bormida left Suez to-day.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	84 5-8
Bar Silver	25 5-16

THE BOER PRISONERS FOR SATARA.

A DIFFICULTY AT POONA.

REFUSING TO GIVE PAROLE.

A MILITARY QUANDARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 26.

A special train containing six Boer officers and 300 prisoners of war, arrived at the Ghorpuri troopsiding from Ahmednagar this afternoon, in charge of three British officers and eighty-five men of the Royal Scots. Major Dickinson of the Welsh Regiment came in charge of the train which was run on to the siding, and the work of detraining began.

The prisoners, whose ages ranged from 12 and 14 years to grey beards of 60 and 70, got out of the train and a number were then told off by one of their own officers to unload thier baggage. This was done very smartly by some of the lads, who tumbled out the boxes and bedding as fast as others could handle them. The majority of the prisoners were very shabbily clad, but all wore solar pith hats with orange coloured puggaree. The officers were distinguished by red hats.

A few of the elder men appeared to be suffering from sore feet, but the more youthful, were lively and rough. One of the prisoners was on the sick list and was sent in the company of a private to Ghorpuri Hospital, to remain there during the time they were in camp. The other prisoners escorted by soldiers then marched to the rest camp, where they were given a meal and allowed to [illegible]

[illegible] unavailing and the night settled without the matter being arranged. The train timed to start at 7-40 was put off indefinitely.

At eight o'clock a Military board was summoned and the question of sending the recalcitrant prisoners to the Military Prison at Wanowrie for the night and allowing the rest to go to Batara was discussed. The impasse, to which things had come was, of course, wired to the various heads of departments, but the matter was not arranged until a late hour. The guards in the meantime had been drawn in closer, and a stricter watch kept. Up to the time of wiring, the difficulty had not been solved.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

The University Commission concluded its inquiry at Madras to-day. Among the witnesses examined was the Hon. Mr. G. H. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction. He said the recognition by the University of teaching bodies would not make much difference in the existing state of things, as they would have the same teachers then as now. It was not desirable to have too much teaching for advanced degrees like the M. A. If graduates from various parts of the Presidency were attracted to Madras for the post-graduate studies, the experiment of organising a regular system of tuition might be tried. The present method of electing Fellows was satisfactory, and he was satisfied that the Syndicate worked well. It was necessary for the Syndics to reside in Madras. He did not think the exclusion of the press would tend to personal matters being discussed in the Senate, or that it would abbreviate the length of debates. He saw no reason why the press should be excluded. Anything that would tend to reduce the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination and make it solely an entrance examination to the University would be an improvement. The failures in Matriculation were largely due to the small number of teachers and the unwieldy size of the classes. He thought the efficiency of the teaching in the colleges had deteriorated. With regard to the systematic leakage of questions for the Matriculation examinations, he admitted that the University authorities had always found after the leakage that their precautions might have been more stringent, but the fact that Matriculation was made a test for the public service gave enhanced value to passing it, and men whose situations depended on their passing it, would pay any price for the questions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Croome, Superintendent, Ahmednagar Remount Depot, has five years' extension of service in the Remount Department.

Some re-arrangement of the present charges in the Military Works Services are likely to be necessitated to provide Engineer Officers for the new frontier province, additional openings being thus made for upper subordinates.

Lieut-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, inspected the drafts of the East Kent Regiment, West Riding Regiment, and Cheshire Regiment, at 8 a. m. yesterday. The drafts which are at Colaba Depot, pending despatch to South Africa, marched to the Oxford Light Infantry parade ground at Colaba, where the Lieut-Genl. accompanied by his staff, arrived at 8 a. m. The formation of drafts were open column facing East, and the dress worn was Field Service marching order.

Captain Forest, R. A. M. C., died at Aden on the 20th instant, from abcess of the liver.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the completion of his tour, arrived in Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Mahsuds have at last paid up their fine in full, and the details of the settlement with them may now be made.

On February 1st there were remaining in India 3,648 time-expird men of British Service ; namely, Punjab Command, 762 ; Bengal, 1,335 ; Madras, 888 ; Bombay, 663.

Second-Lieutenant Knightley, Essex Regiment, attached to the West Riding Regiment, for appointment to the Staff Corps was killed at Rangoon on Sunday through a fall from his horse.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE EXHIBITION.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS' NEW PLAY.

LONDON, FEB. 7TH

THERE is so much to charm, to interest, and to stimulate in the first three galleries at Burlington House that it seems almost a pity that Rooms IV. and V. should have been opened and filled. What one misses on a first visit in the first room one can return to with delight on a second, and the contents are so varied, and interests of so many kinds claim the attention, that this gallery is a little exhibition in itself. The portrait of Francesco Sforza, No. 4, a child holding a goldfinch, is ascribed, and the ascription seems justified, to Ambrogio de Predis, one of those pupils of Lionardo whose deserved fame had, for more than a century, been eclipsed in this country, at all events, by the popularity of Luini. Of that captivating master, so near Lionardo's art superficially, so far from its spirituality and essence, there are two examples, Nos. 34 and 38, on the opposite wall. Lord Northbrook's "Holy Family," darkened rather than mellowed by time, has much of the charm of Luini, yet unsatisfactory draughtsmanship in parts, as in the smallness of the hands, and the insecure and tentative touch throughout, bring it into the second class of his work. Sir Frederick Cook's example, No. 38, is more characteristic of the painter, but the flesh tints in all the faces are bricky and opaque, and especially in the St. George who figures so quaintly in this composition. This painter deserves to be judged only by his best work, such as the easel pictures in the Boers and the Hermitage, or the beautiful Nativity belonging to [illegible] years ago at the Burlington [illegible]iptions of pupils' work to a [illegible]us member of a school to its [illegible]couple of centuries ago, and [illegible]f authorship so fondly ad[illegible]ange, to find so perfect a [illegible]ff's "Church of St. Giles," [illegible] disciple of the Flemish [illegible] Van Eyck or Mamline [illegible]onscientious treatment of [illegible] the carved wood and [illegible]d the vestments and [illegible]rch who is officiating [illegible] and the little panel [illegible]tributed brilliancy [illegible] was one of the [illegible]ich the National [illegible]probably was one [illegible]d of St. Giles. [illegible] the same subject of pictures apparently [illegible] 66, 67, 70, and 71. How well his schemes compose and balance! It is easy to find the faults. But the greatest master of English landscape, of landscape as opposite to Claude's as a Suffolk cornfield is to the cypress-planted ruin-crowned hill of Tivoli, was the sincerest of his admirers. Constable's enthusiasm was unbounded, and not indiscriminating. There is a little landscape in the National Gallery—No 61 in Room XVI.—the first sight of which he always afterwards looked back upon as an important epoch in his life.

There are an unusual number of musical festivals this year, and two of them—namely, those at Bristol and Cardiff—unfortunately clash, an arrangement which promises to be unlucky for both. So far as we are aware, no details have yet been settled for the rumoured Hanley Festival, which, it is therefore hoped, will not take place till next year. In the first week of September the Preston Guild will have a four days' festival, in which Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mr. Green, and Mr. Andrew Black will, among others, take part. The second week of September is set apart for the Worcester Festival, to which Mr. W. Davies, of the Temple Church, will contribute an oratorio, "The Dedication of the Temple." The Scarborough Festival will take place during the third week of September. We have already announced the programme, and the engagements include Misses Agnes Nicholls, Ada Crossley, Messrs Green and Black. The last week of September seems at present a blank ; but the Sheffield Festival will start October 1. We have given the revised programme. Madame Ella Russell will be one of the vocalist. The Cardiff and Bristol Festivals take place in the week commencing October 6. For Cardiff the engagements include Mesdames Ella Russell, Blauvelt, and Brema, Messrs. Ben and Ffrangcon Davies and Mr. Coates. At Bristol the engagements include Mr. Borwick, and therefore we assume. M. Padarewski, with whom the committee were in negotiation. Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Clara Butt, Messrs. William Green, Black, and Plunket Greene are also retained for Bristol. The Norwich Festival takes place in the third week of October, and the engagements at present include Mesdames Blauvelt and Kirkby Lunn. Madame Albani will doubtless sing at several of the autumn festivals, for which, of course, the engagements are by no means yet complete. Very many members of the concert profession, most of whom have from time to time been under his management, will regret to learn of the death of Herr Hermann Wolff, the leading concert director of Berlin. He was born at Cologne in 1845, and was a pupil of Kroll and Wuerst. For some years he edited "Musikwelt" and the "Neue Berliner Musikzeitung." He was, however, chiefly known as the manager of the Bechstein Hall, Berlin ; of the Philharmonic Concerts, Berlin; of the New Subscription Concerts, Hamburg; while also he was agent for Joachim, d'Albert, Rubinstein, Dr. von Bulow, Sofie Meater, Stavenhagen, Madame Carreno, and Madame Sembrich. When a younger man he composed and published several songs and pianoforte pieces. Herr Wolff was indeed one of the very few concert managers or agents in any part of the world who possessed a practical and technical knowledge of music.

The question of a National Theatre seems to have once more come to the front. A week or two ago the Playgoers Club, stimulated by the eloquence of Mr. Martin Harvey, solemnly took the matter under their protection. And now the O. P. Club, having listened to the pleadings of Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, has followed in the footsteps of the rival institution and collecting opinions from all sides as to whether such a theatre should be founded, and if so, how. In order to discuss the matter more fully the O. P.'s met last Sunday evening at the Criterion Restaurant to listen to Mr. Cecil Raleigh on "National Theatre Finance." The club has despatched to various people, prominent and otherwise, in the dramatic and literary worlds a list of questions on the subject of this same National Theatre, with a view of "obtaining a consensus of opinion" on the matter. These questions are :—(1) Are you in favour of founding a National Theatre ? (2) If so, what amount do you consider necessary ? (3) How should the amount be raised—by taxation, local or imperial, or by "private enterprise" ?—whatever the last may mean. (4) Would you join a committee to assist in founding this theatre ? Many people have never felt sanguine of any results of much importance springing from a "National Theatre" in London. As a whole, Londoners are not theatre-goers. Their climate is too unfavourable, and they live too far from the theatres. They turn for recreation or for self-improvement not to the play but to books. And it seems more than doubtful whether the fact that one more theatre is opened in London and is called a "National Theatre," will cause much alteration in that habit. What are the plays which a National Theatre would produce ? Shakespeare, of course, and occasional experiments with the other Elizabethans. Sheridan, perhaps. Possibly Congreve, if he were thought sufficiently edifying. But these are classics. What about the moderns ? Mr Pinero, Mr. Jones ? Mr. Carton ? They would prefer the long run and its fees, very probably. We come, in fact, to "the great unacted." The supporters of this national or municipal or otherwise subventioned theatre seem to be dazed with the thought of the hundreds of plays at present rejected by our actor-managers which would see the light at such a playhouse. That view, is a mistaken one. Unless there were an extraordinary improvement in the work of the great unacted between now and the opening of our National Theatre, the repertoire of the latter would show a curious lack of new dramatic works.

There is a famous story told by Hans Andersen about a King and his New Clothes. The King's tailors had undertaken to make him the most beautiful suit in the whole world, a suit, too, with the additional advantage that stupid people would not be able to see it. This would obviously be a great gain to the King, as it would enable him to discover at once whether his councillors and the great men of his kingdom were clever enough for their positions. At length the day came when the King's new clothes were to come home. The parcel arrived. It was undone. And there was nothing inside it ! But neither the King nor his servants, nor his councillors would own the fact. To have done so would have been to admit their own stupidity. "How beautiful !" said the King. "What fine workmanship !" said the Prime Minister. "Superb !" said the Groom of the Bedchamber. Everybody knows the end of the story, how the King made a stately progress through the streets of his capital in the clothes which did not exist because he was afraid to own that he could not see them, how the population for the same reason cheered him heartily and said his clothes were splendid, how the carriers were lost in admiration of their cut and material, and how at length a little child in the crowd unwittingly spoiled the whole business by crying shrilly to its parents, But he hasn't got any clothes !" Which things are an allegory. Some three years ago the "Academy" newspaper made a suit of poetic garments for Mr. Stephen Phillips. In other words they awarded him a prize of a hundred pounds—or was it fifty ?—for his volume "Christ in Hades" and thereby more or less gave people to understand that if they didn't admire Mr. Phillips's verse they were fools. Now nobody likes to own himself a fool ; so nowadays we all admire Mr. Phillips's verse. Nay, even the serious and the critical have fallen [illegible] his spell. "What fire" says Mr. William [illegible] "What force ?" says Mr. Sidney Colvin [illegible] them, is quite sincere when he says it. [illegible]ble, childlike, one finds oneself crying [illegible] got any clothes !"

[illegible] ST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

[illegible] THE SECRETARY OF STATE [illegible] INDIA.

[illegible] Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible] under the follow[illegible] having also [illegible] the [illegible] not com[illegible] bruary 1901, [illegible] wherein it is contended [illegible] under Statute 4 George the IVth Chapter 71, the Governor and Council were not subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court. (2) That the Government resolution the subject-matter of the alleged libel was issued and published by the Governor and Council in their public capacity as the Executive Government on behalf of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. (3) That the plaint did not disclose a cause of action and (4) that the statements contained in the said resolutions were privileged. The matter was argued on the 11th March 1901, and the Hon Mr. Justice Russell dismissed the Judge's summons with costs. Against this order of dismissal, the Government filed an appeal, but as no appeal lay against such an order the plaintiff applied to the Appellate Court to have the appeal struck off the file, and the Appellate Court, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Budrudin, delivered judgment on 16th April 1901, dismissing the appeal with costs, on the ground that no appeal lay.

The defendant still not complying with the order for affidavit of documents the plaintiff's attorneys wrote to the Government solicitor to grant the inspection of such documents as were mentioned in the defendant's written statement. This was refused. The plaintiff made an affidavit praying to be permitted to administer a number of interrogatories to the defendant, their answers to which would at least show that such preliminary issues could not be framed and disposed off without the disclosure of documents had been made, and on the same day, Mr. Justice Russell made an order in Chambers for defendant within 20 days from the service of the said interrogatories to reply to the same. The time for compliance with the said order having expired, the plaintiff's attorneys wrote to the Government solicitor when he sent a notice that the Advocate General was instructed to move before the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling to reconsider the order of Mr. Justice Russell ; this having been pointed out as being altogether irregular and illegal, the Government solicitor dropped the notice of motion, and Government was directed by Mr. Justice Starling to pay the plaintiff's costs of briefing counsel to meet the said notice.

The plaintiff made a long affidavit on 30th October, bringing to the notice of the Court, the conduct of the defendant, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell on the 6th November last issued a judge's summons calling upon the defendant to show cause why the defendant should not make a full and proper affidavit of documents, and also reply to the said interrogatories, and in default why the written statement of the defendant should not be struck off the file of the Court. This judge's summons was brought on for argument on Saturday last, before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling in chambers when the Advocate General instructed by the Government solicitor appeared for Government, and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the plaintiff and after hearing argument his Lordship reserved judgment which was delivered yesterday.

His Lordship after going into the merits of the matter in question, made the judge's summons absolute with costs, and certified for counsel. In the course of his judgment his Lordship observed that the affidavit of documents filed by the defendant was not in proper form ; that as to documents mentioned in the schedule to the written statement as documents to be relied on by the defendant on the trial of the action, they should have been specifically mentioned and other documents ought to have been placed in bundles and marked. As regards paragraphs 2 and 4 of the written statement the issues on them would be such as would entitle the plaintiff to a certain amount of inspection. As to paragraph 3 of the written statement, viz, that the plaint disclosed no cause of action, his Lordship held that if the matters were "res-integra" he would take this as a demurrer although even then, looking at all the cases, it would be possible that the demurrer would be dismissed, the matter was, however, not "res-integra" having regard to the proceedings before Mr. Justice Russell, and in the Appeal Court, His Lordship said this was very much like an application to rehear the order of Mr. Justice Russell who had already refused to take this as a preliminary issue, and he could not therefore interfere in the matter. His Lordship held that on all these grounds, the Judge's summons must be made absolute with costs including counsel's costs.

THE memory of Dr. Johnson's long association with the Strand is to be kept green by the erection of a beautiful stained glass window in St. Clement Dane's church. When the burly Doctor lived in Bolt-court he used to walk with great regularity to St. Clement Dane's where he was a constant attendant. The pew where he always sat is marked with a brass tablet, and is a source of great interest to Americans, who show a greater devotion to his memory than his own countrymen. The subject for the new memorial window is Christ and the Doctors. There is a certain lack of humour in portraying the sound solemn face of good old Dr. Johnson, as one of the learned men receiving instructions from the Divine Child.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

MEMO. ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1902-03.

THE Budget estimates of the City Improvement Trust were issued yesterday. In a memorandum the chairman Mr. S. Rebsch states : The estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1902-03 have been framed with the assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Messrs. The Hon'ble W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., D. E. Wacha, W. D. Sheppard and the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

The General Account framed in accordance with Sections 76-78 of the Act shows an estimated net credit of Rs. 2,99,760, which is available to meet current Capital expenditure and is carried forward to the receipt side of the Capital Account (page 12). The revenue from rents and other proceeds of lands vesting in the Board shows a net increase of Rs. 6,260 over the provision in the previous year.

It will be noticed that receipts from lease-holds have been separately shown in the Budget this year. Taking the items individually, differences are accounted for as follows :—

The Flats.—An increase of Rs. 2,000 in income for stacking of hay and for cultivation.

Wellington Lines, Wodehouse Road, Marine Lines and Hornby Road Plots.—Nearly all the building sites on these plots have been leased and the sums budgeted (total Rs. 31,960) as receipts, include rents which will fall due in 1902-03 ; on the other hand the demolition of the Gaiety, Novelty and Tivoli Theatres will result in a loss of revenue pending the reconstruction of these buildings on a permanent footing. The net result is an increase of Rs. 13,900 over the provision in the previous year made up as follows :—

	1901-02. Rs.	1902-03. Rs.
Wellington Lines	600	7,700
Wodehouse Road	3,400	3,700
Marine Lines	4,000	11,100
Hornby Road	10,000	9,400
	18,000	31,900

During the current year the receipts from these plots have been in excess of anticipations owing to the recovery of premia on sales of occupancy rights.

Cresent Site.—It is not intended to allow the storage of materials on this site in future, and hence the reduction in the Budget as compared with the actuals in 1901-02.

Chaupati Estate.—Hitherto rents from the two bungalows have been credited in the accounts. One of these was demolished during the year and it is proposed to demolish the other shortly ; so no rents are anticipated.

Plot North of Municipal Offices.—During the current year Rs. 2,633 were received as arrears of rent due for the Tivoli Theatre. The forecast of income (Rs. 2,000) made in the Budget represents the probable amount of rent payable on the site which has been leased to the "Times of India."

Acquired Properties.—The income during the current year from Nagpada was less than budgetted for, owing to the buildings having been demolished soon after acquisition. Only a few of the old buildings remain and it is not anticipated that more than Rs. 1,000 will accrue from rents during 1902-03. It is anticipated that Rs. 5,000 will be received for rents from properties acquired for Scheme No. II, and Rs. 7,000 from the Agripada Chawls.

The contribution to be paid to the Board under Section 73 of the Act has been estimated at the amount which, it is understood, is included in the Municipal Budget. The question as to the amount properly payable to the Board in terms of the Act is, however, still under consideration.

The receipts from property taxes due to enhancement of rateable value are estimated at the figures adopted in the previous year, as the question as to the manner in which the debit and credit statement referred to in Section 73 (2) and (3) of the Act should be prepared, is also still under consideration. The receipts from interest on investments are put down at Rs. 1,20,000 on the assumption that an average sum of Rs. 30 lakhs will be temporarily invested during the year at 4 per cent. Provision has been made for a refund of Municipal rates and taxes on properties vesting in the Board which continue to [illegible] in the occupation of Government and the [illegible]pality.

[illegible] Expenditure due provision is made, as in [illegible]'s budget, for the fulfilment of all the liabilities [illegible] the Board in respect of the maintenance and [illegible] of the properties vesting in them, [illegible]ipal rates and taxes, the interest and sinking [illegible] [illegible]es likely to be disbursed, and the commission [illegible] the Bank of Bombay for the collection [illegible] interest, withdrawal fees, &c.

[illegible] and payment of [illegible] ACCOUNT.

CAPITAL [illegible] for the salary of an [illegible] for Land Acquisition additional Special Collector [illegible] work that is anticipated and his staff, in view of extra [illegible]arger and more speedy [illegible]ed in connection with the [illegible] under the several acquisition of properties [illegible] in the Secretary's and sanctioned schemes. [illegible]ts provision is made for the Engineer's Department [illegible] sanctioned. additional staff lately [illegible] provides, including the cost

The Capital Account [illegible] a total expenditure of of general charges, for [illegible] is proposed to meet as Rs. 55,07,350, which [illegible] follows :—

	Rs.
[illegible]	2,99,760
Balance of General Account [illegible]	47,800
Sale proceeds of Land and Buildings [illegible]	
Balance at Credit of Capital Account 31st March 1902 (estimated).	47,09,000
	51,10,560
To be met from fresh loan	3,96,790
	55,07,350

The several items on which the expenditure is to be incurred are shewn in detail, the probable outlay on the several schemes notified by the Board being again shown in a lump sum, as it is not practicable to furnish, as previously stated, a correct estimate of the cost likely to be incurred on each of them. It is thought that a fresh loan of 30 lakhs will be required for the due prosecution of the operations of the Board. After meeting the expenditure of the year it is anticipated that a balance of Rs. 26,09,210 will remain to be carried forward to meet expenditure in 1903-04.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BOER WAR.

DE WET'S NARROW ESCAPE.

THE following further news later than the mail has been received :—

London Feb. 8 :—Details concerning the defeat of Commandant Wessels at Liebenbergvlei, in the east of the Orange River Colony, show that 60 New Zealanders, while pursuing the Boer guns and convoy, charged the enemy's rearguard, where 60 Boers were strongly posted. They then galloped to the head of the convoy. At the same time the enemy came into collision with three of Colonel Garrett's sections, which had been previously posted ahead, the Boers being chased for eight miles to the westward.

The only British casualties were one New Zealander killed and two wounded, sustained while capturing a gun. The New Zealanders repulsed a bold attempt by Commandant Maats to re-capture a pom-pom. General De Wet, who was three miles off, was hotly pursued. He quitted his Cape cart, and escaped on horseback, a small guard delaying the pursuit.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

London Feb. 9th.—Colonel Wing has killed three Boers and captured 13 at Bruggspruit.

The National Bargher Scouts have captured 10 Boers, including Field-Cornet Vanzyl, at Haenertsburg in the Northern Transvaal.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE COLLIERIES.

Van Nietker's commando has made an attempt to fire the collieries at Brakpan, in the Southern Transvaal, these being the largest coal mines in South Africa. The enemy were repulsed with the loss of two killed.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

On the Oval yesterday evening three matches in the Junior Football Tournament were decided. In the second round the Bishop's High School met the B. E. S. School and the former team gained an easy victory by seven goals to none. St. Mary's College and the Band Boys of the Oxford Light Infantry also opposed each other in the semi-final. In the first half a well contested struggle was witnessed each team scoring two goals. The weight of the Oxfords, however told in their favour in the second half, and they put on two more goals, the game resulting with the score four goals to two in their favour. Following this match the undecided tie between the Apprentices of the R. I. M. and the P. and C. Club was played off. The former team scored in the first ten minutes and won the match by one goal to none.

CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE BANKS.

NOT much more than a year has passed since the initiation of the movement to establish co-operative village banks in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, and it is of course as yet too early to say whether or not the movement is destined to be permanently successful. So far, however, progress has been all that was expected by those who took an interest in the movement, and in the words of the "Co-operative Banker's Bulletin" the prospect for the coming year is a bright and encouraging one.' In January of last year there were only three village banks in the United Provinces, and even they had only just started operations. There are now one hundred and fifty. Of course most of these are still in their infancy ; but already it is reported from many districts that "considerable interest in, and attention to, the subject of village bank is now being given where none was given a few months ago." Mr. Lyon, the Director of Agriculture in Bengal, who has visited some of the banks in these Provinces, says that "although the banks varied a good deal, he met generally with an intelligence and an embryo appreciation of the objects of the work that he had not anticipated." This interest, he found, was increasing as the operations of the banks came to be understood, and altogether his visit encouraged Mr. Lyon to hope for ultimate success. Mr. Lyon has now been placed on special duty in connection with the establishment of banks in Bengal, where many of the landlords seem to be keenly interested in the subject. We gave an account a day or two ago of a successful show got up by the Sultanpur Agricultural Association, and this is an example of the way in which these associations, though their first business is the organisation of banks, may encourage the improvement of agriculture generally. There are now quite a number of these associations, many of which have subscribed a considerable amount of capital, and it is to be hoped that they will ultimately resolve themselves into co-operative town banks with a country connection, acting as feeders and directors of the village associations. In the "Bulletin" there is an interesting statistical table of the village banks in the Allahabad District, where the experiments were inaugurated. In the ten banks to which the statistics relate, the average membership is about fifty, and the small entrance-fees seem to have been all paid up. During the short existence of these banks, for the figures are only up to the end of September last, an average of over Rs. 250 has been borrowed from each of the banks, the borrowings from one reaching the figure of Rs. 435. In all about 238 loans were given, or in other words about half of the members were accommodated with loans by the banks. These loans, as the figures indicate, were small in amount, the great majority of them being under Rs. 10 and only three over Rs. 20. The purpose of the loans was mainly to buy seed-corn and bullocks, only eleven loans being obtained for the repair of wells or embankments, and only 21 for the purchase of implements, and no loans, we are glad to see, were granted for non-agricultural purposes. But the most hopeful sign of all in these figures is the fact that money has been deposited by the members to an average amount of about Rs. 37-8 in each bank. When the poverty and the small numbers of the members are taken into consideration, this is a substantial sign of the trust already being reposed in these banks. Villagers may borrow money from an institution they do not believe in, but they will not be ready to invest their savings in it. The banks, of course, vary a great deal, and many of them may come to nothing ; but so far the operations are in the main a credit to their organisers. The simplicity of the accounts and the publicity given to the figures are excellent safeguards, especially as these are combined with the periodical visits of inspectors.—"Pioneer."

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF ASSAM.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE Bishop of Bombay preaching on Sunday evening at the Cathedral, Calcutta, put forward a scheme for the creation of a Bishopric in Assam. Taking for his text 1 St. Peter V. 2 :—"Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof," he said :—

I take these words which sound the note of pastoral care and supervision because they bear on a special undertaking which, after my arrival in Calcutta, I was asked to make the subject of my sermon to-night. The Epistle from which my text is taken was addressed to scattered communities of Christians settled in the interior of Asia Minor.

It is easy for us to realise the circumstances of the groups of Christians about whom St. Peter was anxious. They were separately by long distances from each other and very isolated—they were without regular ministrations. They were denied the help which comes from co-operation and Christian fellowship—they were imperfectly instructed on the faith, and not securely established on their loyalty to it ; Encompassing them was a vast environment of heathenism varying in type from Pantheistic nature worship and divers Polytheistic cults to the crude superstition of the peasantry of Lycaonia, who supposed that on the persons of St. Paul and St Barnabas, the Gods had come down in the likeness of men, and the coarse fetichism of the [illegible] of Ephesus, who worshipped the [illegible] image that fell down from Jupiter. Together with these debasing phenomena there would be infiltrations of a different kind, the Stoicism of Philippians here and Moralists of higher ideals, the Cynicism of Epicureans, who lived for the day and its [illegible] appetites, the Materialism and Scepticism of the Educated Classes, and the cold Erastianism of the rulers, who recognized no God, but the Roman Emperor.

Those who know India will admit that the dangers to which isolated Christian congregations were exposed in Asia Minor in the days of St. Peter assail equally many isolated colonies of our Christian fellow countrymen scattered throughout the land. The special subject that I am asked to bring before you is the state of the Church in Assam. Assam as you know forms part of the Diocese of Calcutta. Since the days of Bishop Wilson the Diocese of Calcutta has been subdivided nine times, but it still contains an area of 520,000 square miles, and a population of more than 710 million souls. It is with thankfulness that a tenth subdivision is on the eve of accomplishment, for the fund necessary for the establishment of a Bishopric of the Central Provinces has been fully subscribed, the legal arrangements have been completed, and we are now waiting the nomination of a first incumbent of the new See, who will relieve the Bishop of Calcutta of the Episcopal Supervision of an area containing ten millions souls. But it is evident that a charge far beyond the powers of any one man will remain after that relief has been effected. It will give you some idea of the condition of Assam, as far as the work of our Church is concerned, when I mention that in a territory as large as England and Wales, and containing a population of upwards of six millions, with multitudes of scattered and isolated communities of English Churchmen, there are but six places at which a clergyman of our Church is to be found—on these six priests rests the whole work of our Church in the Province both European and missionary. In the matter of Episcopal supervision I find that Assam has had only 12 Episcopal visitations since 1851, including one which was kindly made last month by Bishop Whitley of Chota Nagpur after an interval of eight and a half years.

It is the testimony of a clergyman who has been in attendance and taken part in most of the visitations, that in almost every case the visitation itself has been far too hurried (from the scanty time at the Bishop's disposal) to allow of any real deep lasting insight being obtained by him into the Church's working condition, and needs. While the utmost appreciation is expressed of the self-sacrifice and sympathy of successive Bishops, it is felt that they could not, by any possibility, do what was needed because of the burden of unceasing duties calling them urgently elsewhere. There has been a great increase in the number of Christians in Assam as elsewhere in India disclosed by the recent Census. In 1891 the members were 16,344, now they are 35,469. But increase of numbers occasions feelings of anxiety equally with feelings of joy. There is no danger so alarming, so distressing in its possibilities, so fraught with risks to true progress in the future as the danger latent in an ill-instructed and shallow profession of the religion of Christ. It is always a matter to be earnestly desired that workers should increase in proportion to numbers, and we believe that workers can only be obtained by the magnetism, the energy, the encouragement that comes through the presence of zealous and capable Bishops set over such areas as an active man can visit frequently and superintend efficiently. According to the system of our Church the functions of a Bishop are indispensable. Nor is this only because we are constituted on Apostolic and Catholic lines and because doctrinally the Bishop is a necessary factor in our polity, but because, this being so, clergy and laity alike depend on the Bishop's inspiration and leadership. They feel that they are essentially incomplete and inert without him. They require him alike for the functions that pertain to his office and for the enterprize, guidance and management which are always essential to development and forward progress. I am to try to interest you therefore in the creation of a Bishopric for Assam, and to inaugurate formally to-night a scheme for bringing it into existence as an organized effort of the Church in the Indian Province. With regard to the work to be done, it consists of two separate divisions which must be organized in different ways.

The first division consists of the European settlers and their families who are very numerous. It has been said that from the great number of non-official Europeans in the Province, Assam more nearly resembles a colony than perhaps any other part of our Indian Empire. I have had them chiefly in mind for I feel that if our Christianity is to spread itself among the peoples of India, it must first

become far stronger than it is among those who profess it, and the Church must appear as a better mother to her own children. The second division is the Mission work—among the non-Christian native population—for which there is a wide and promising field. The time is opportune—we are relieved of the effort which was necessary on behalf of the Central Provinces. We shall have the advantages of the special experience of the new Metropolitan who has organized so successfully the Church in Ceylon, and for whose appointment the Bishops of the Province are unanimously and deeply thankful. And a special reason for inaugurating the scheme to-night is that the Metropolitan elections proceeding to England where we trust he will be able to plead for the Fund as a going concern, and to secure the assistance of the great societies. We hope also that much work will be possible for Fund during the coming season in the hill stations. I believe I can commend the enterprize to you with the authority of a United Episcopate. It is not to be thought of as an undertaking of the Diocese of Calcutta merely, but as an effort in which we hope the whole province will share. I think I am justified in saying that it formed part of the policy of Bishop Johnson: those who worked with him and shared his mind tell me that it was so. It was the definite intention of Bishop Welldon to start the scheme if circumstances had permitted his return to India. We are able to start it with great encouragement. The necessary Fund must indeed be raised from purely voluntary sources. Government will not be asked on this occasion to assist by assigning a Senior Chaplain to the Bishopric as has been done in the case of Lahore, Rangoon and Lukcow. It will be necessary to collect something like £30,000 to produce an adequate income, but Bishop Wilkinson of Central Europe has taken up the scheme and has promised to do his best to raise one-third of this amount—the rest must be raised in India and in England. In raising it we shall have the assistance of the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, who proved himself such an able and successful Secretary of the Central Provinces Fund and whom I now formally accredit and commission as the Secretary of the Assam Bishopric Fund. The enterprize will doubtless have the energetic support and co-operation of the Christian residents in Assam, European and Indian. And I warmly commend it to you not for your alms to-night, but for your interest, your prayers, your assistance in all ways possible. I think it is a scheme which we may well send forth at a time which reminds us of the Lords' Passion for it is in the gathering together of all the flock that He will see the result of the travail of His soul and be staisfied.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ARDASIR NASARWANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvant, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for two months.

RE BHUGANDAS LALJOOBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the second insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said there was some hope of a settlement being come to with the creditors, and the Official Assignee had been informed of the arrangements from time to time. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE HEMRAJ VALABHDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for the first insolvent, applied for an interim order. Counsel said that the opposition to the application was made by an English creditor, who, in his affidavit, alleged that the insolvents were possessed of ornaments, and that they made over all their stock in trade to a creditor in preference to the opposing creditor. Those allegations were fully met by the insolvents in their answering affidavit. The second insolvent was paralytic and unable to move about, and unless the first insolvent was let out of jail he would be unable to make up the books of account and proceed with the insolvency.

Mr. Raikes, who held Mr. Inverarity's brief, said it was an old debt; and the insolvents had in this case tried to evade paying English creditors, and had made over their stock-in-trade to a creditor in preference to them.

His lordship refused the interim order.

RE GULABDAS BHAGWANDAS.

Mr. Mazumdar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship granted one for six weeks.

RE MOHANJEE UMERSY.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Bhandarker, for a creditor, opposed the application. As the insolvent had failed to give a copy of his affidavit to the creditor, as he was directed by the court to do, his application was refused.

RE TULSIDAS LUKHMIDAS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a week's postponement of the examination of witnesses in this matter, stating that the other side consented to the application. His lordship postponed the hearing for a week.

RE NOORMAHOMED HAJEE UMER.

Mr. Davar applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED MEHEDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, said that a settlement had been arrived at in this matter, and Lady Janbai the insolvent's mother, had agreed to pay Rs. 20,000 in full settlement of the debts; but at the last moment, the Marwaree creditors did not agree to the arrangement made by Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya and consequently the insolvent had no recourse left but to proceed with the insolvency.

The Judge: What do you now ask for?

Mr. Davar said he asked for leave to amend the schedule and for the adjournment of the hearing for a month. There were Marwaree creditors, to whom the insolvent had passed blank promissory notes, and until the Official Assignee went into the claims of those Marwarees, the insolvent would not be in a position to know who his creditors were.

The Official Assignee informed his lordship that him in the Marwaree creditors had not seen reference to their claims.

The Judge: Is there any opposition to oppose the application. It was true that the 20,000 in full settlement of their claims; but with satisfaction of all claims to pay the amount. Mr. Raikes said it was an old insolvency and the insolvent was not entitled to accept the insolvent was not entitled to such indulgence as he should have amended his schedule long ago.

His lordship said that, on the face of the schedule, it was evident that the insolvent could not get his discharge before it was amended. The insolvent had passed promissory notes to Marwarees, who well knew he had nothing to pay, and those creditors had not been to the Official Assignee to prove their claims. His lordship remarked that it seemed to him that the creditors had accepted the squeezing process of getting more out of the mother of the insolvent. The insolvent was much to blame. He was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices to the creditors forthwith. The creditors were ordered to appear before the Official Assignee to prove their claims within four weeks; and the hearing was adjourned for six weeks. The insolvent's interim order was extended until that time.

RE KASSAM NOORMAHOMED MEMON.

Mr. Marker, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the opposing creditor; Mr. Vedanta appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Marker said insolvent had come from Jaulna to Bombay for the purpose of passing through the court. His debts amounted to Rs. 11,386-2-6, the assets being nil. He had suppressed his books of account and concealed his property. It was shown that insolvent had assigned his shop and other assets to his brother a short time before the insolvency. His Lordship dismissed the insolvent's petition.

THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

Mr. Consul George A. F. Berends of Hamburg, formerly of Bombay, writes to us:—

SIR,—I think, it will interest many of your readers to hear that the Thirteenth International Congress of Orientalists will take place in Hamburg from 4th till 10th September 1902. The last Congress was held in 1899 at Rome. A committee of some of the leading citizens of Hamburg has already been formed for the preparations and organisation of this new Congress. For the transactions of the Congress it has been decided that they can be conducted in the following languages, viz., German, English, French or Latin.

The Congress will consist of nine sections, of which No. 2 will be the Indian Section.

The membership of the Congress has been fixed at £1. Cards of admission as members can now already be obtained. Any member desirous to read a paper before the Congress must communicate as early as possible to the General Secretary his intention, giving at the same time some details as to the contents. Religious and political matters are excluded.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writes:—On the 10th instant, our Governor, M. Rodier, received a telegram from the Ministry of the Colonies instructing him to embark by the s. s. Dupleix on the 18th instant. He wired back applying for a delay of one month, but as this was refused he left by the Dupleix. The Secretaire-General, M. L. Pellatant, has temporarily taken up the reins of the administration. Shanemougu Moodaliar's case is positively coming before the Assizes on the 3rd proximo.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. T. W. COPPE presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held at the Corporation Hall yesterday, and there were also present Messrs. H. G. Gell, J. Macdonald, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Messrs. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Wadia, Haji Usuff Haji Ismail, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. S. D. Khote and Monmohandas Ramjee.

COAL SUPPLY FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Executive Engineer, requesting sanction to the acceptance of certain tenders for the supply of coal, and for landing, weighing and stacking the same.

The Commissioner recommended the following tenders for acceptance:—From Mr. F. F. Karaka, 500 tons Deshaghar Bengal Coal for delivery from alongside during the 3rd week in February 1902, at Rs. 13-8-0 per ton. 1,400 tons Deshaghar Coal, or Heliger's Anthracite Coal, for delivery alongside during March at Rs. 13-8-0 or Rs. 13 per ton, respectively. 1,500 tons Deshaghar Coal, or Heliger's Anthracite Coal, for delivery from alongside in May 1902 at Rs. 13 8-0 or Rs. 13 per ton, respectively. 1,000 tons Deshaghar Coal, or Heliger's Anthracite Coal for delivery from alongside in September 1902 at Rs. 13-12 per ton. 1,000 tons Deshaghar Coal, or Heliger's Anthracite Coal, for delivery from alongside in December 1902 at Rs. 13-12-0 per ton. 700 tons Powell Duffryn Cardiff Coal for delivery from alongside during March, April and May 1902 at Rs. 17-12-0 per ton. 30 tons Double-screened Davison's West Hartley or Wilsons South Yorkshire Coal required for the Fire Brigade for delivery from bunder during March-April 1902 at Rs. 21 per ton.

All the above recommendations of the Commissioner were adopted, except in case of 1,000 tons of or Heliger's Anthracite coal, and 1,000 tons of the same kind of coal, the committee resolved to accept the tender for Deshaghar unless they got Heliger's anthracite coal at the rate of Rs. 13-4 instead of at Rs. 13-12-0.

EXPERIMENTS WITH KEROSINE OIL LIGHTS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"In my letter of the 28th November 1901, I reported to the Standing Committee that the question of using 125° kerosine oil for street lighting was under consideration and now submit the necessary proposals. There are 1,741 lamps in the City. The cost of replacing the burners and globes to suit 125° kerosine oil is estimated at Rs. 4,595. If the change is made, the Executive Engineer reports that a much better light, viz., 12722 candle-power will be obtained instead of the 8 candle-power now obtained from the Sea-Snake oil. The experiment will first be made with 500 lamps and if it proves successful the remaining lamps will be converted. In these circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the estimated cost being met from Surplus Cash Balance."

The latter was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

STOCK OF KEROSINE OIL ON HAND.

The Commissioner reported that the Executive Engineer having brought to his notice that the stock of kerosine oil on hand at present would only last up to the middle of next month, he had authorized him to purchase 955 cases of oil of 150° snow-flake brand from the Standard Oil Company at the rate of Rs. 5-1-3 per case. The rate was lower by four annas per case than that paid on the last occasion.

FOR A YEAR AND NO MORE.

The Committee considered a resolution of the Corporation informing then and the Commissioner that the Corporation were of opinion that the contract for removing offal and refuse from the Bandora abattoirs should this time be given for one year, and that they saw no reason why that contract should be given for more than one year.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim proposed that fresh tenders should be invited for one and also for three years.

Mr. Wadia moved an amendment that the tender be given to Messrs. Croft Mody & Co., for one year. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Macdonald moved another amendment that the Commissioner be empowered to re-invite tenders for one year only.

As there was an equal number of votes in favour and against the amendment, it was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

FROM BAZAR GATE STREET TO HORNBY ROAD.

The following report of the Sub-Committee on the proposal to purchase a property at Ghola Lane was submitted to the meeting:—"The Sub-Committee beg to report that after inspecting it desirable that question they are of opinion that removal will open out it should be acquired, as its present lane further open-King Lane and facilitate thus joining Bazaar Gate ing into Hornby Road and. The valuation of the pro-Street to Hornby Road Commissioner's letter of 7th perty, as given in the however, to the Sub-Com-September 1901, seems high as the building in mittee to be rather highly occupied at the time rickety condition and was not and they hope that the the undersigned visited it, after the basis of the Commissioner will reconsider do not wish to object to valuation. They, however, do the Commissioner's proposal this the report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Wadia proposal for the acquisition, and the Commissioner forwarded to the Corporation of the property etc.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

51-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

356-00—In person—Wardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others—M C Vaidya.

780-00—Jamsetjee and R—Damodar Ramchandra vs Sitaram Dhondeo and another—K B Mehta.

611-01—Pestonji Rant K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas Crawford B and Co.

30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Osman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.

698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.

627-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kellanjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadustha—Chitnis M and M.

547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for paupr.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesher Vahoo and another vs Kanchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Hamidar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.

719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.

623-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S R and N.

58-00—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.

383-01—In person a pauper,—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

313-01—K D Shroff—Muncherjee Kaikhusroo Heeramaneck vs Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck & another.

774-99—Madhowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Somwar Kockia Kimy—Sorabjee and J.

800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juna vs Rustomjee Framjee Kharas—Bicknell M and M.

413-99—Thakurdas and Co—Motichund Hurukhchund vs Bai Kassibai widow.

794-00—In person—A pauper, Jehangir Nowrojee vs Muncherjee Bhikhajee Vadilal and another—Unwala and P.

396-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Godag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.

256-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukhdas Mahakison and another vs Nurbhiram Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F.

775-99—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.

864-00—In person—Nanoo al vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.

714-00—Mujjee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibhai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.

536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Arseshir H D and Co.

729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Rasul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.

101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimbai vs Rumbai and others—In person.

854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission, the P. and O. steamer Guicowar, will leave Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, to take any members and their guests who wish to follow the Sailing Races for the Cups presented by H. E. the Governor.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Hony. Secy., Sailing Committee.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ACTION AGAINST G. I. P. RAILWAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charges the G. I. P. Railway with cruelly ill-treating and abusing certain cattle laden in one of the wagons belonging to the Railway and subjecting them to unnecessary pain and suffering under Section 20 of the Bombay Police Act (48 of 1860) and under Section 3 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890). Mr. P. Byrne Solicitor, appeared for the Society; while Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little and Company, represented the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. C. Dewey, District Superintendent, and Mr. G. Hubbard, Goods Superintendent, were also present in Court.

Mr. P. Byrne, Honorary Solicitor, in his evidence, said the facts stated in the information were true. There were in all twenty-seven cattle in the waggon. There were not more than eight calves, while the rest were grown up animals. They were all to some extent suffering from over-crowding. The one animal, specially referred to in the information, seemed to be in a very bad condition. It was very emaciated and trampled upon by other animals. The whole waggon was so completely crowded that one could only see the heads and horns of the animals crammed therein. The animals seemed rather dazed and stiff in their motion. The temperature inside the truck was very high. It seemed to him that carrying so many animals in a waggon was to subject them to unnecessary discomfort and suffering.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, the witness said that he did not count the calves at the time, but he thought they were not more than eight.

Mr. Bowen: These animals might have been suffering from causes other than over crowding, such as want of food, &c?—The mere fact of twenty-seven animals being packed up in a waggon, was sufficient to put them to some sort of suffering. Witness continuing said that he could not expect cattle to have as much accommodation as horses. The rules shown to him by Mr. Bowen were to the effect that the maximum load in a waggon on the Madras Line was thirty-five calves. He was not prepared to say whether the Railway Company could refuse to take cattle, however emaciated, unless they were suffering from infectious diseases. That was a legal point. As regarded the temperature, the witness said that the greater the number of animals the higher the temperature. He had no professional knowledge of animals. In a long journey it seemed desirable to provide accommodation for cattle to be down. He did not agree with Mr. Hubbard in his opinion that in order to prevent cattle from falling, by jolting and shunting of the waggon, they should be packed up tightly. Mr. Byrne stated that animals were less likely to fall than human beings as the former had four legs while the latter had only two. [illegible] rules of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with re[illegible] the carrying of cattle were humane.

Mr. Bowen, in addressing the Court, ob[illegible] the drover, who was in charge of the ca[illegible] most important witness for the pr[illegible] that witness was not called. For th[illegible] have stated the condition of the c[illegible] were loaded. Mr. Shroff and M[illegible] expert witnesses, who could giv[illegible] the miserable condition of t[illegible] overcrowding. Coming to [illegible] knowledge or intenti[illegible] Company, Mr. B[illegible] failed to br[illegible] The c[illegible] crowding [illegible] an infringe[illegible] take the consequences [illegible] disobeyed that order, the Company [illegible] held responsible, because a master could not be held responsible for the acts of his servant. My Bowen said that the goods yard could not be considered as a public place. He quoted authorities on these points. In conclusion he said that the prosecution had not produced sufficient evidence to support a conviction.

Mr. Byrne in course of his observations said that the Company was liable as carriers of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Act, for it was absurd to say that it was either the engine driver or the officer superintending the loading of the cattle had conveyed them. It was the Company's and no else on earth, that carried the animals and therefore they were liable. With regard to the public having access to the goods yard, Mr. Byrne cited authorities and said that it was a public place. In regard to the guilty knowledge of the Company, he pointed out that the circular itself showed that the Company were aware that "over crowding of animals which amounted to cruelty" had been going on. In the face of such knowledge the Company should have adopted such effective measures as would prevent the recurrence of the offence. The company had failed to take such steps and therefore they were liable to prosecution. Mr. Byrne said the prosecution had satisfied the Court that there was overcrowding and that the animals were subjected to unnecessary suffering. The object of the prosecution was to prevent overcrowding and he asked the Court to take such measures as would ensure its discontinuance. Their Society was a benevolent society and its object was not to obtain any punishment in this case if it could be avoided, but to prevent such cases from occurring again.

Mr. Bowen said that the Company was quite anxious to co-operate with the Society in preventing cruelty to animals.

The magistrate said that he would deliver judgment on Wednesday, the 12th March.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society was held yesterday evening in the rooms of B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay. Mr. Kurshedji R. Cama presided.

The annual report showed that at the beginning of the year there were in all 80 members; while at its close there were only 74 members on the roll.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council for the year 1902:—Dr. J. Pollen, president; Mr. K. R. Cama, and Colonel A. S. Jayker, I. M. S. retired vice presidents, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patell, Mr. Sadasive Trimbak Bhandare, Mr. J. A. Balfour, Dr. Thurston, Mr. N. B. Ranina, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. K. R. Cama and Khan Bahadur Bomonji B. Patell were elected as Auditors. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Chichgar and Mr. R. S. Mistry were admitted as new members. Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patell then read a paper on "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1901. After a vote of thanks to Khan Bahadur Patell the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi Fort, 27th February, 1902.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—
2nd Lieut Hawes, next for duty, 2nd Lieut E L Bagshawe.
Orderly Sergt for to-day:—
Sergt F D McAlpin, next for duty, Corpl T L Clarke.

2. There will be practice from the 6-inch B L and 10-inch R M L guns, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 a.m., and 10-inch R M L gun drill in the evening, at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, without arms, puttees not to be worn.

3. The Annual Inspection of the Corps, will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort, on Saturday the 1st March 1902 as follows:—
Morning at 6-30 a.m.—Gatacre Cup Competition and Practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees not to be worn.
Evening at 5-15 p.m.—Ladies—Full Dress with arms, puttees to be worn.
Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendance at the above Inspection is compulsory. Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from Officer Commanding Corps or medical certificate forwarded. Any member not complying with the above becomes non-efficient for the year.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Attention of all Gun Layers, is drawn to the conditions for "Gun Layers Prize," on Notice Board.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Comparatively few horses attain to 17 hands, but Kansas boasts of one that measures 20 hands and weighs 2,412 pounds. This big creature is owned by a man named Stout, who lives in Doniphan county, Kansas.

"Why do you keep repeating quotations?" asked the irritable man. "Why don't you say something original?" "My dear Sir, there is no use of that. Every time I think of anything good enough to be original I find that somebody said it years ago."

"Yes," said the aristocrat, "I was indignant, and I wrote him that the clandestine marriage of our son to his daughter was a blot on the family 'scutcheon, and his only reply was to send me an advertisement of a new brand of soap he is just putting on the market."

A Flemish artist has produced what is said to be the smallest painting in the world. It is a picture of a miller mounting the stairs of his mill and carrying a sack of grain on his back. The mill is depicted as standing near a terrace. Close at hand are a horse and a cart, with a few groups of peasants idling in the road near by. All this is painted on the smooth side of a grain of ordinary white corn. It is necessary to examine it under a microscope (says the "Golden Penny"), and it is drawn with perfect accuracy. It does not cover a half-inch square, and it is in many respects one of the most remarkable art products of the day.

The following are the utterances of a sage upon certain iniquitous practices of our time:—Lie not at all. He that hath a good memory maketh a good liar. All fools are liars, but all liars are not fools. No man considers a liar's truth. If ye lie at all, lie boldly. Two half lies are greater than a whole. The conception of one lie is the birth of many. The perfect liar is a genius. To a liar [illegible] Truth from a liar is as honey fr[illegible] repeated lie is truth to the liar.

In the large department store [illegible] Buffalo where thousands of [illegible] Buffalo live all the ladies "mad[illegible] being removed from the wa[illegible] lately declared that not a Pol[illegible] anything that he knows comes [illegible] is in accordance with resol[illegible] meetings. It is the intentio[illegible] raise money to be used i[illegible] the Poles who had been [illegible] German authorities.

There was once a [illegible] were inflicted on th[illegible] so far as to do anyth[illegible] members saw an old[illegible] laziness drive h[illegible] him. B[illegible] having [illegible] plied [illegible] to [illegible] crowding [illegible] an infringe[illegible] take the consequences [illegible] disobeyed that order, the Company [illegible] held responsible, because a master could not be held responsible for the acts of his servant. My Bowen said that the goods yard could not be considered as a public place. He quoted authorities on these points. In conclusion he said that the prosecution had not produced sufficient evidence to support a conviction.

Mr. Byrne in course of his observations said that the Company was liable as carriers of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Act, for it was absurd to say that it was either the engine driver or the officer superintending the loading of the cattle had conveyed them. It was the Company's and no else on earth, that carried the animals and therefore they were liable. With regard to the public having access to the goods yard, Mr. Byrne cited authorities and said that it was a public place. In regard to the guilty knowledge of the Company, he pointed out that the circular itself showed that the Company were aware that "over crowding of animals which amounted to cruelty" had been going on. In the face of such knowledge the Company should have adopted such effective measures as would prevent the recurrence of the offence. The company had failed to take such steps and therefore they were liable to prosecution. Mr. Byrne said the prosecution had satisfied the Court that there was overcrowding and that the animals were subjected to unnecessary suffering. The object of the prosecution was to prevent overcrowding and he asked the Court to take such measures as would ensure its discontinuance. Their Society was a benevolent society and its object was not to obtain any punishment in this case if it could be avoided, but to prevent such cases from occurring again.

Mr. Bowen said that the Company was quite anxious to co-operate with the Society in preventing cruelty to animals.

The magistrate said that he would deliver judgment on Wednesday, the 12th March.

The man is a drivelling idiot, said the trust magnate. A plumb fool, agreed the coal baron. An unmitigated lunatic, assented the steel king. Crazy as a March hare, asseverated the great financier. A hepless imbecile, asserted the power in Wall-street. Absolutely and utterly devoid of sense, chimed in the senator. As brainless as a barrel, added the corporation lawyer. But what has he done asked the ordinary citizen. The crowd was convulsed with laughter. Why, he says, they replied, choking and gurgling, he actually says that money isn't everything—Smart Set.

It is worth recalling on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Sir Henry Irving, there it is just forty-three years since he made his first appearance on the stage in London, the engagement being procured for him by his friend Mr. J. L. Toole, whom he met for the first time in Edinburgh in 1856. Sir Henry Irving's birthplace, Keinton, near Glastonbury, is an old world out-of-the-way, village, whither nevertheless a considerable number of admirers of the actor annually find their way. It was in 1888 by the way, that Sir Henry Irving became lessee of the Lyceum; in 1895, during Lord Rosebery's Premiership, he obtained his knighthood; and in 1899 he retired from active management.

Archdeacon Denison's "Letters" have just been issued by Mr. Johan Murray. The publication of "Lux Mundi," as many will remember, caused the Archdeacon extreme distress. In a letter to Lady Phillimore he says of Canon Gore: "He is full of words and thoughts but his words are alike obscure and contradictory to an extent. I do not remember is any other book I have seen which professes to look to a 'revised faith,' is nor, indeed in any book. He is a remarkable assumptionist—he is no logician—his thoughts run away with dia language, and his language with himself. Upon the whole, and taking into account all the special circumstance of the case, I hold him to be the most dangerous man I have lived to see."

Travellers on the underground railway will be interested to hear that in some quarters tunnel air is believed to posses curative properties. Writing in the current issue of the "Gas World," Mr. E.A. Harman, M. Inst. C. E., says: I remember travelling in a train with a gentleman of extended experience, and when about to go through a tunnel I proceeded to close the window, but my experienced friend objected, remarking that he always preferred to travel through a tunnel with the windows open so as to get the full benefit derivable from the sulphur. He attributed his strong lungs and the splendid condition of his chest to this habit, which he insisted was a most beneficial one, particularly in his case, where he had heavy duty as a vocalist. Another case, much upon the same lines, is within my recollection. A medical gentleman, travelling between Yorkshire and London was astounded to see a mother holding a baby at the open carriage window when passing through a tunnel, and in his amazement inquired the reason for this apparently insane proceeding. Her reply was that the child suffered from croup, and the docter had recommended "tunnel air." Perhaps somebody will also be found to champion the "Twopenny Tube" atmosphere, about which complaints are now so numerous.

Mr. George D. Abraham has an idteresting article in this week's Traveller on winter among the Lakeland mountains. Christopher North had a favourite saying that the best time for a visit to the English Lake District was between January 1 and December 31. But the choice of the real mountaineer, in Mr. Abraham's opinion, hovers between the early spring and midwinter, for at those seasons the Lakeland mountains more nearly resemble the Alps than at any other time. The ordinary summer tourist sees nothing of this, for there is a great difference between the hazy and indistinct midsummer outlines and the crisp, clear winter prospects, when vally and peak are bound in the icy grip.

The little mountain inn at Wastdale is the best centre for the highest peaks, and during the month of February and March the Lake mountains are undoubtedly in their finest condition. The snow is at that time generally hard and firm, thus affording capital practice in step-cutting, and the gaunt black rocks rise magnificently from the dazzling white snow slopes. But Christmas is probably the most popular time at Wastdale, and the Napes Needle is a very favourite peak.

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The opinion of the "Pioneer" (Review of "THE CENTURY," Feb. 20.)

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir William Martin Conway is preparing a volume on early English and Dutch voyages to Spitsbergen for the Hakluyt Society. Some years ago he explored the interior of the island, and crossed it. No doubt that acquaintanceship with Spitzbergen excited his interest in the present subject.

Dr. Horatio Brown has written a history of Venice and the Venetian Republic, which Mr. Dent will publish as a popular volume. Dr. Brown, who has lived in Venice for some years, is one of the first authorities on its history. He has been carrying out a series of researches into the early connection which existed between the Venetian Republic and England.

Mr. Harry Quilter is already getting to work on the second number of "What's What?" which will appear in September or October next. Much counsel has been given him about the reference book, and taking such of it as appears to be practicable he will make considerable changes in the style of the volume. The idea was that it should be kept fresh and up-to-date from year to year, and so it will be reset anyhow. Of the current number over ten thousand copies are understood to have been sold.

A leading New York house is publishing a variorum and definitive edition of the poetry and prose of Edward FitzGerald. It will be in seven luxurious volumes, and the first of these will contain the Rubaiyat according to FitzGerald's first rendering. The particular copy of the edition from which the text has been taken bears the autograph of Whitley Stokes. Mr. Swinburne has told us that he was introduced to FitzGerald by Rossetti, who himself had been introduced, I believe, by Mr. Whitley Stokes.

A sixpenny edition of the novel about the old Fleet Prison, which Sir Walter Besant and Mr. James Rice wrote, is promised by Messrs. Chatto. The binder of the first edition of the book, which appeared some twenty years ago, was not the last person to misunderstand the title. He thought that The Chaplain of the Fleet could only mean one thing, and so he put a picture of a ship on the cover. Copies of that three-volume edition, if any survive, have this peculiar claim to the interest of bookmen.

A war book with the title "Tommy Cornstalk" at once announces a relationship to Australia. Such a book, giving some account of the less notable features of the campaign from the point of view of the Australian ranks, is to be published by Messrs. Longman. The writer is Mr. J. H. M. Abbut who served as a corporal in the first Australian Horse. The Australian soldier, he remarks, though the subject of much literary effort, has not yet had his say. Hence the book, which, besides being a military study, gives an Australian's views about "things" in South Africa.

Not many Italian writers of to-day are so well known in this country as Professor Pasquale Villari. He has a large work on "The Barbarian invasion of Italy" coming out with Mr. Fisher Unwin. He seeks to make the Goths and Huns not merely intelligible to us, but interesting. He lightens the barbaric picture for which they stood with vivid sketches of the Christian giants who lived then—Athanasius, the first Leo, St. Benedict, the Great Charles, the greater Gregory. Professor Villari is not afraid to enliven his narrative with picturesque legends, but he is careful not to treat them as history.

Messrs. Putnam are bringing out a book by the late well-known American ethnologist Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing. It was he who discovered the Seven Cities of Cibola, and later the extensive remains of a sea-dwelling people on the Gulf of Florida. He left among his papers the manuscript, together with illustrations, of a work on "Zuni Folk-Tales." The volume includes more than thirty stories which he recorded and translated during his long and intimate association with the Zuni tribe in New Mexico. Besides having a scientific interest, they open for the writer of fiction a new field of inspiration.

A history of "English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century" is about to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The writer of it is Mr. Henry A Beers, an American scholar, who has already written of the same literary movement in the eighteenth century. It was then, however, only beginning, for, as he says, the literary spirit of the eighteenth century was distinctly unromantic. On the other hand, the spirit of the nineteenth century was markedly romantic in the wider meaning of the word. Naturally, Mr. Beers begins with a study of Scott's great part in the revival of the romantic school. He then goes on to examine and describe its development down to our own day.

Mr. Dent has gone to Wordsworth for a motto with which to adorn his new montly, "The Country":—

Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

The first number will appear as this month goes out, but subsequent numbers will be ready earlier in the month. Here is an extract from the preface:—

Of party politics, of the stage, of wars, of fashions, and of the stock markets, we shall have little to say. . . . Chatter about the private lives of individuals, which constitutes so marked a feature of many journals, will be studiously excluded from our pages. Of the subjects which remain we shall deal only with those which in some way are connected with rural life.

It is said that Dr. Conan Doyle contemplates a collected edition of his books.

Mr. Edmund G. Gardner, the writer on Dante, is publishing with Mr. Dent a novel of the Italian Renaissance, entitled "Desiderio." They have "discovered" in America that the original of the character of Rosalie Evanturel in Mr. Gilbert Parker's story "The Right of Way" is a real living American girl, of Reading, Pennsylvania. No wonder the book "booms" across the way! Mr. Murray announces a story by Mr. Annesley Vachell, who wrote that good tale "John Charity." His new one has the title 'The Shadowy Third." 'Gentleman Garnet" is a novel of Old Tasmania which Messrs. Smith, Elder are about to publish. It is by Mr. H. B. Vogel a son of the late Sir Julius Vogel. "Barry Lindon" with illustrations by Mr. Brock, is just being added to Mr. Dent's new edition of Thackeray.

Mr. W. B. Yeats has written an introduction for the Irish folk-tale by Lady Gregory, which Mr. Murray is to publish. An interesting little experiment is to be made in connection with the "National Review." Some copies of it will be bound in cloth and sold at four shillings net. Mr. Dent is publishing a volume by Mr. Thomas Newbigging entitled "Love's Cradle, and Other Papers." The title-essay deals with the age of the troubadours. Sir Walter Besant's small volume on "The Art of Fiction" which has been out of print for some time is being re-issued by Messrs. Chatto. The contents formed a lecture before the Royal Institution.

Readers of that valuable and entertaining work, "The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century" by Mr. Grey Graham, will remember that the author there explained that he had had to leave out (except for incidental references) the literature of the period because though it came within the scope of the work it could not be put within the bounds of its space. He has very naturally therefore followed up that successful work with another on "Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century" (A. and C. Black). This book is rather biographical than critical, and anecdotic perhaps rather than biographical, Mr. Graham's intimate acquaintance with the memoir books of his period—Ramsay's and Cockburn's and Carlyle's and the rest—supplying him with a fund of stories and characteristic traits, which make the book extremely readable. Bozzy is one of Mr. Graham's subjects, but the set biographies of most of these Scottish men of letters of his were pre Boswellian, and it is just Mr. Graham's quarrel that they leave out all the telling touches—a defect he is quite the man to make good.

The effect as a whole is less novel than that of the former book, and the result less satisfactory, if only because so far as these Scottish Men of Letters have emerged into international fame, as, for example, Burns and Bozzy and Ossian Macpherson, they are already thrice told topics, while the lesser names are scarcely names to conjure with such as Beattie's, or Home's, who lives only by the lines. My name is Norval. Here I stand, said Amyas, the King's chemist, to Smellie, at what is called the Cross of Edinburgh and can in a few minutes take fifty men of genius by the hand. Well, to meet Hume and Adam Smith and Robertson in an afternoon's stroll must have been a stimulating experience, if Monboddo and Adam Ferguson lose something in the perspective. Certainly the intellectual activity of the thinly populated North in the second half of the 18th century was sufficiently remarkable and the rapidity and decisiveness with which its leaders took their eminent place in the intellectual concert of Europe a fact worth studying. Its moral is perhaps not inopportune at this moment, when enthusiasm for the vernaculars and splendid isolations is being if anything overdone.

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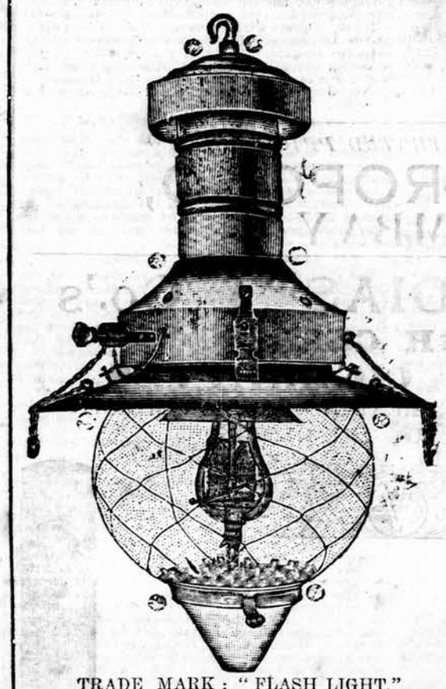
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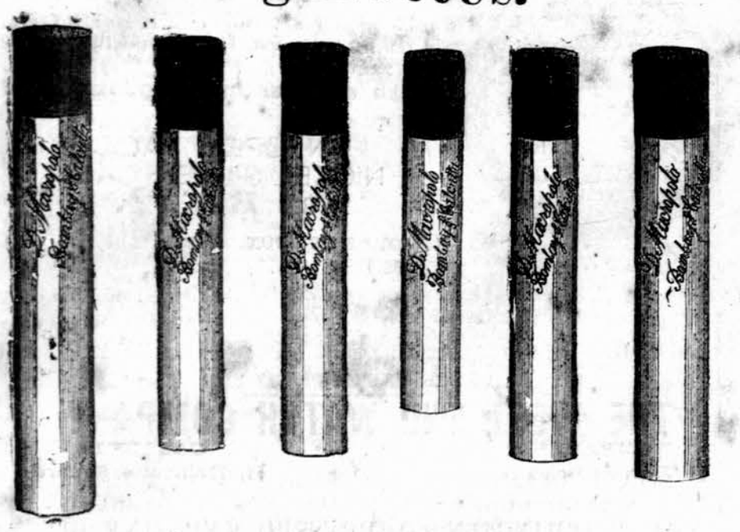
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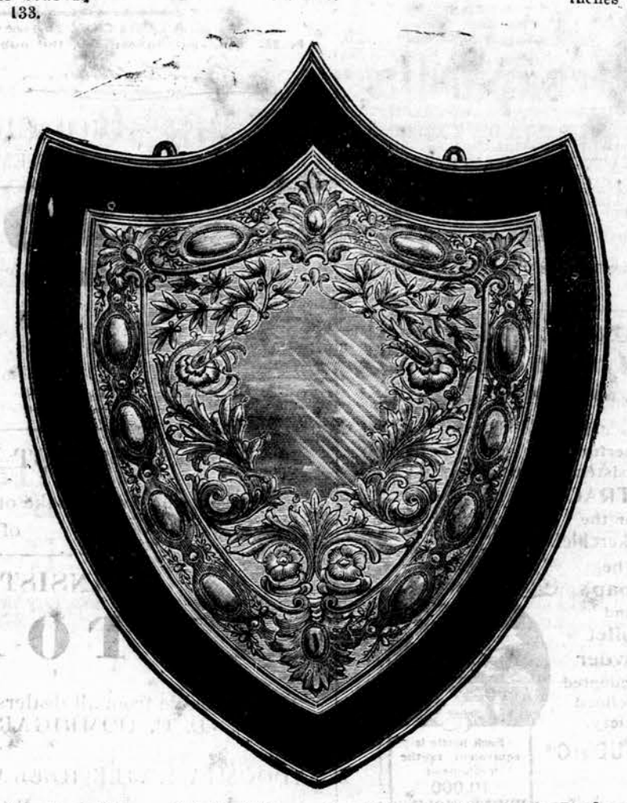
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